G. 1.

GIVEN IN HONOR OF

Edward L. Hirsh
Professor of English 1947-1975

BY HIS SON

John C. Hirsh
A&S 1964

TEWIN WATER
WELWYN

OTTO BEIT

TRAVELS

INTO SEVERAL

Remote Nations

OF THE

WORLD.

By Captain LEMUEL GULLIVER.

VOL. II.

PART III.

A VOYAGE to LAPUTA, BALNIBARBI, GLUBBDUBDRIBB, LUGGNAGG, and JAPAN.

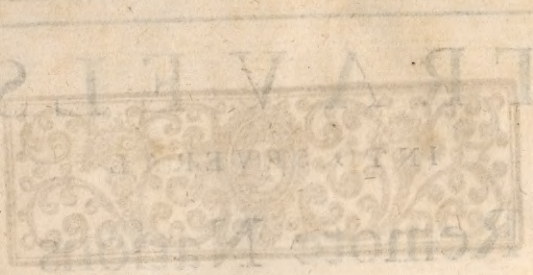
PART IV.

A VOYAGE to the HOUYHNHNMS.

LONDON:

Printed for BENJAMIN MOTTE, at the *Middle-Temple-Gate.* M DCC XXVI.

PR
3724
.G7
1726
IRISH
v. 2



OF THE

WORLD.

By Captain LEMUEL GULLIVER.

VOL. II.

CHAP. I.

PART III.

A VOYAGE to LAPUTA, BALNIBARBI, GLUBBDUBDRIB, LUGGNAGG, and JAPAN.

PART IV.

A VOYAGE to the HOUYHNHNMS.

CHAP. I.

LONDON:

Printed for BENJAMIN MOTTE, at the Middle-Temple-Gate. MDCCXXVI.

10.17.2016 DR

THE

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I.

THE *Author ſets out on his third Voyage; is taken by Pirates: The Malice of a* Dutchman. *His Arrival at an Iſland. He is received into* Laputa. Pag. 1.

CHAP. II.

The Humours and Diſpoſition of the Laputians *deſcribed. An Account of*

their Learning. Of the King and his Court. The Author's Reception there. The Inhabitants subject to Fears and Disquietudes. An Account of the Women. p. 15

CHAP. III.

A Phænomenon *solved by modern Philosophy and Astronomy. The* Laputians *great Improvements in the latter. The King's Method of suppressing Insurrections.* p. 35.

CHAP. IV.

The Author leaves Laputa, *is conveyed to* Balnibarbi, *arrives at the Metropolis. A Description of the Metropolis, and the Country adjoining. The Author hospitably received by a great Lord. His Conversation with that Lord.* p. 48

CONTENTS.

CHAP. V.

The Author permitted to see the grand Academy of Lagado. *The Academy largely described. The Arts wherein the Professors employ themselves.* p. 62

CHAP. VI.

A farther Account of the Academy. The Author proposes some Improvements, which are honourably received. p. 80

CHAP. VII.

The Author leaves Lagado, *arrives at* Maldonada. *No Ship ready. He takes a short Voyage to* Glubbdubdribb. *His Reception by the Governor.* p. 94

CHAP. VIII.

A farther Account of Glubbdubdribb. *Antient and Modern History corrected.* p. 104.

CHAP.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. IX.

The Author's Return to Maldonada, *sails to the Kingdom of* Luggnagg. *The Author confined. He is sent for to Court. The Manner of his Admittance. The King's great Lenity to his Subjects.* p. 118

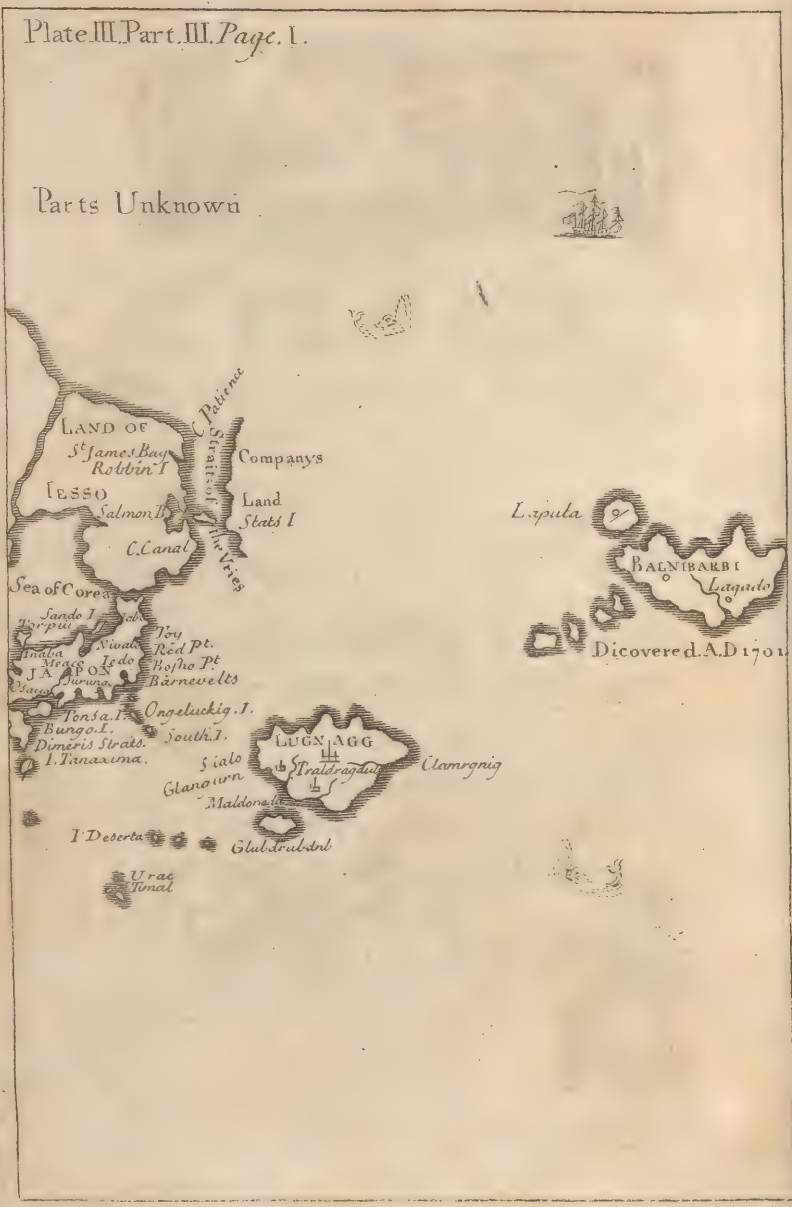
CHAP. X.

The Luggnaggians *commended. A particular Description of the* Struldbruggs, *with many Conversations between the Author and some eminent Persons upon that Subject.* p. 127

CHAP. XI.

The Author leaves Luggnagg, *and sails to* Japan. *From thence he returns in a* Dutch *Ship to* Amsterdam, *and from* Amsterdam *to* England. p. 147

Plate III. Part. III. *Page.* 1.



TRAVELS.

PART III.

A VOYAGE *to* LAPUTA, BALNIBARBI, LUGGNAGG, GLUBBDUBDRIBB, *and* JAPAN.

CHAP. I.

The Author ſets out on his Third Voyage; is taken by Pyrates. The Malice of a Dutchman. *His Arrival at an Iſland. He is received into* Laputa.

I HAD not been at home above ten days, when Captain *William Robinſon*, a *Corniſh* Man, Commander of the *Hopewell*, a ſtout Ship of three

hundred Tuns, came to my Houſe. I had formerly been Surgeon of another Ship where he was Maſter, and a fourth Part Owner, in a Voyage to the *Levant*: He had always treated me more like a Brother than an inferior Officer, and hearing of my Arrival, made me a Viſit, as I apprehended only out of Friendſhip, for nothing paſſed more than what is uſual after long Abſences. But repeating his Viſits often, expreſſing his Joy to find me in good Health, asking whether I were now ſettled for Life, adding that he intended a Voyage to the *Eaſt-Indies*, in two Months: At laſt he plainly invited me, though with ſome Apologies, to be Surgeon of the Ship; that I ſhould have another Surgeon under me beſides our two Mates; that my Sallary ſhould be double to the uſual Pay; and that having experienced my Knowledge in Sea-Affairs to be at leaſt equal to his, he would enter into any Engagement to follow my Advice, as much as if I had ſhare in the Command.

HE

HE ſaid ſo many other obliging Things, and I knew him to be ſo honeſt a Man, that I could not reject his Propoſal: the Thirſt I had of ſeeing the World, notwithſtanding my paſt Misfortunes, continuing as violent as ever. The only Difficulty that remained, was to perſuade my Wife, whoſe Conſent, however, I at laſt obtained, by the Proſpect of advantage ſhe propoſed to her Children.

WE ſet out the 5th Day of *Auguſt*, 1706. and arrived at Fort *St. George* the 11th of *April*, 1707. ſtayed there three Weeks to refreſh our Crew, many of whom were ſick. From thence we went to *Tonquin*, where the Captain reſolved to continue ſome time, becauſe many of the Goods he intended to buy were not ready, nor could he expect to be diſpatched in ſome Months. Therefore in hopes to defray ſome of the Charges he muſt be at, he bought a Sloop, loaded it with ſeveral ſorts of

Goods, wherewith the *Tonquineſe* uſually trade to the neighbouring Iſlands, and putting fourteen Men on board, whereof three were of the Country, he appointed me Maſter of the Sloop, and gave me power to traffick for two Months, while he tranſacted his Affairs at *Tonquin*.

We had not ſailed above three Days, when a great Storm ariſing, we were driven five Days to the North-North-Eaſt, and then to the Eaſt; after which we had fair Weather, but ſtill with a pretty ſtrong Gale from the Weſt. Upon the tenth Day we were chaſed by two Pyrates, who ſoon overtook us; for my Sloop was ſo deep loaden, that ſhe ſailed very ſlow, neither were we in a Condition to defend our ſelves.

We were boarded about the ſame time by both the Pyrates, who enter'd furiouſly at the head of their Men, but finding us all proſtrate upon our Faces, (for

(for ſo I gave order,) they pinioned us with ſtrong Ropes, and ſetting a Guard upon us, went to ſearch the Sloop.

I OBSERVED among them a *Dutchman*, who ſeemed to be of ſome Authority, though he was not Commander of either Ship. He knew us by our Countenances to be *Engliſhmen*, and jabbering to us in his own Language, ſwore we ſhould be tied Back to Back, and thrown into the Sea. I ſpoke *Dutch* tolerably well; I told him who we were, and begged him, in conſideration of our being Chriſtians and Proteſtants, of neighbouring Countries, in ſtrict Alliance, that he would move the Captain to take ſome pity on us. This inflamed his Rage; he repeated his Threatnings, and turning to his Companions, ſpoke with great Vehemence, in the *Japaneſe* Language, as I ſuppoſe, often uſing the Word *Chriſtianos*.

THE largeſt of the two Pyrate Ships was commanded by a *Japaneſe* Captain,

who ſpoke a little *Dutch*, but very imperfectly. He came up to me, and after ſeveral Queſtions, which I anſwered in great humility, he ſaid we ſhould not die. I made the Captain a very low Bow, and then turning to the *Dutchman*, ſaid, I was ſorry to find more Mercy in a Heathen, than in a Brother Chriſtian. But I had ſoon reaſon to repent thoſe fooliſh Words, for that malicious Reprobate, having often endeavoured in vain to perſuade both the Captains that I might be thrown into the Sea, (which they would not yield to after the Promiſe made me, that I ſhould not die) however prevailed ſo far as to have a Puniſhment inflicted on me, worſe in all human Appearance than Death it ſelf. My Men were ſent by an equal Diviſion into both the Pirate-Ships, and my Sloop new manned. As to my ſelf, it was determined that I ſhould be ſet a-drift in a ſmall Canoe, with Paddles and a Sail, and four Days Proviſions, which laſt the *Japaneſe* Captain

tain was so kind to double out of his own Stores, and would permit no Man to search me. I got down into the Canoe, while the *Dutchman* standing upon the Deck, loaded me with all the Curses and injurious Terms his Language could afford.

About an Hour before we saw the Pirates, I had taken an Observation, and found we were in the Latitude of 46 N. and of Longitude 183. When I was at some distance from the Pirates, I discovered by my Pocket-Glass several Islands to the South-East. I set up my Sail, the Wind being fair, with a design to reach the nearest of those Islands, which I made a shift to do in about three hours. It was all rocky; however, I got many Birds Eggs, and striking fire I kindled some Heath and dry Sea-Weed, by which I roasted my Eggs. I eat no other Supper, being resolved to spare my Provisions as much as I could. I passed the Night under the Shelter of a Rock,

ſtrowing ſome Heath under me, and ſlept pretty well.

THE next day I ſailed to another Iſland, and thence to a third or fourth, ſometimes uſing my Sail, and ſometimes my Paddles. But not to trouble the Reader with a particular Account of my Diſtreſſes, let it ſuffice, that on the fifth day I arrived at the laſt Iſland in my Sight, which lay South-South-Eaſt to the former.

THIS Iſland was at a greater diſtance than I expected, and I did not reach it in leſs than five hours. I encompaſſed it almoſt round before I could find a convenient Place to land in, which was a ſmall Creek, about three Times the Wideneſs of my Canoe. I found the Iſland to be all rocky, only a little intermingled with Tufts of Graſs, and ſweet-ſmelling Herbs. I took out my ſmall Proviſions, and after having refreſhed my ſelf, I ſecured the Remainder

in

in a Cave, whereof there were great numbers. I gathered plenty of Eggs upon the Rocks, and got a quantity of dry Sea-Weed and parched Graſs, which I deſigned to kindle the next day, and roaſt my Eggs as well as I could. (For I had about me my Flint, Steel, Match, and Burning-Glaſs.) I lay all night in the Cave where I had lodged my Proviſions. My Bed was the ſame dry Graſs and Sea-weed which I intended for Fewel. I ſlept very little, for the Diſquiets of my Mind prevailed over my Wearineſs, and kept me awake. I conſidered how impoſſible it was to preſerve my Life in ſo deſolate a place, and how miſerable my End muſt be. Yet I found my ſelf ſo liſtleſs and deſponding, that I had not the heart to riſe; and before I could get Spirits enough to creep out of my Cave, the Day was far advanced. I walked a while among the Rocks; the Sky was perfectly clear, and the Sun ſo hot, that I was forced to turn my Face from it: When all on a ſud-

den

den it became obſcured, as I thought, in a manner very different from what happens by the Interpoſition of a Cloud. I turned back, and perceived a vaſt opake Body between me and the Sun, moving forwards towards the Iſland : It ſeemed to be about two Miles high, and hid the Sun ſix or ſeven Minutes ; but I did not obſerve the Air to be much colder, or the Sky more darkned, than if I had ſtood under the Shade of a Mountain. As it approached nearer over the Place where I was, it appeared to be a firm Subſtance, the Bottom flat, ſmooth, and ſhining very bright from the Reflection of the Sea below. I ſtood upon a Height about two hundred Yards from the Shore, and ſaw this vaſt Body deſcending almoſt to a Parallel with me, at leſs than an *Engliſh* Mile diſtance. I took out my Pocket-Perſpective, and could plainly diſcover Numbers of People moving up and down the Sides of it, which appeared to be ſloping ; but what

what thoſe People were doing, I was not able to diſtinguiſh.

THE natural Love of Life gave me ſome inward Motions of Joy, and I was ready to entertain a Hope, that this Adventure might ſome way or other help to deliver me from the deſolate Place and Condition I was in. But at the ſame Time the Reader can hardly conceive my Aſtoniſhment, to behold an Iſland in the Air, inhabited by Men, who were able, (as it ſhould ſeem) to raiſe, or ſink, or put it into a progreſſive Motion, as they pleaſed. But not being at that time in a Diſpoſition to philoſophize upon this Phænomenon, I rather choſe to obſerve what Courſe the Iſland would take, becauſe it ſeemed for a while to ſtand ſtill. Yet ſoon after it advanced nearer, and I could ſee the Sides of it encompaſſed with ſeveral Gradations of Galleries and Stairs, at certain Intervals, to deſcend from one to the other. In the loweſt Gallery I beheld

beheld ſome People fiſhing with long Angling-Rods, and others looking on. I waved my Cap, (for my Hat was long ſince worn out) and my Handkerchief towards the Iſland; and, upon its nearer approach, I called and ſhouted with the utmoſt ſtrength of my Voice: and then looking circumſpectly, I beheld a Croud gathered to that ſide which was moſt in my view. I found by their pointing towards me, and to each other, that they plainly diſcovered me, although they made no return to my ſhouting. But I could ſee four or five Men running in great haſte up the ſtairs to the top of the Iſland, who then diſappeared. I happened rightly to conjecture, that theſe were ſent for Orders to ſome Perſon in Authority upon this occaſion.

THE Number of People increaſed, and in leſs than half an hour the Iſland was moved and raiſed in ſuch a manner, that the loweſt Gallery appeared in a Parallel of leſs than an hundred yards diſtance

distance from the Height where I stood. I then put my self into the most supplicating Postures, and spoke in the humblest Accent, but received no Answer. Those who stood nearest over-against me, seemed to be Persons of Distinction, as I supposed by their Habit. They conferred earnestly with each other, looking often upon me. At length one of them called out in a clear, polite, smooth Dialect, not unlike in Sound to the *Italian*; and therefore I returned an Answer in that Language, hoping at least that the Cadence might be more agreeable to his Ears. Although neither of us understood the other, yet my Meaning was easily known, for the People saw the Distress I was in.

THEY made Signs for me to come down from the Rock, and go towards the Shoar, which I accordingly did; and the flying Island being raised to a convenient Height, the Verge directly over me,

a Chain was let down from the loweſt Gallery, with a Seat faſten'd to the bottom, to which I fixed my ſelf, and was drawn up by Pullies.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

The Humours and Diſpoſitions of the Laputians *deſcribed. An Account of their Learning. Of the King and his Court. The Author's Reception there. The Inhabitants ſubject to Fears and Diſquietudes. An Account of the Women.*

AT my alighting I was ſurrounded by a Crowd of People; but thoſe who ſtood neareſt, ſeemed to be of better Quality. They beheld me with all the Marks and Circumſtances of Wonder, neither, indeed was I much in their debt, having never till then ſeen a Race of Mortals ſo ſingular in their Shapes,

Shapes, Habits, and Countenances. Their Heads were all reclined either to the right, or the left; one of the Eyes turned inward, and the other directly up to the Zenith. Their outward Garments were adorned with the Figures of Suns, Moons, and Stars, interwoven with those of Fiddles, Flutes, Harps, Trumpets, Guittars, Harpsicords, and many more Instruments of Musick, unknown to us in *Europe*. I observed here and there many in the Habit of Servants, with a blown Bladder fasten'd like a Flail to the End of a short Stick, which they carried in their Hands. In each Bladder was a small Quantity of dryed Pease, or little Pebbles, (as I was afterwards informed.) With these Bladders they now and then flapped the Mouths and Ears of those who stood near them, of which Practice I could not then conceive the Meaning: It seems, the Minds of these People are so taken up with intense Speculations, that they neither can speak, nor attend to the Discourses of others, without being

ing rouzed by ſome external Action upon the Organs of Speech and Hearing; for which reaſon, thoſe Perſons who are able to afford it always keep a *Flapper* (the Original is *Climenole*) in their Family, as one of their Domeſticks, nor ever walk abroad or make Viſits without him. And the Buſineſs of this Officer is, when two or three more Perſons are in Company, gently to ſtrike with his Bladder the Mouth of him who is to ſpeak, and the right Ear of him or them to whom the Speaker addreſſeth himſelf. This *Flapper* is likewiſe employed diligently to attend his Maſter in his Walks, and, upon occaſion, to give him a ſoft Flap on his Eyes, becauſe he is always ſo wrapped up in Cogitation, that he is in manifeſt danger of falling down every Precipice, and bouncing his Head againſt every Poſt, and in the Streets of juſtling others, or being juſtled himſelf into the Kennel.

IT was neceſſary to give the Reader this Information, without which he would be at the ſame loſs with me, to underſtand the Proceedings of theſe People, as they conducted me up the ſtairs, to the top of the Iſland, and from thence to the Royal Palace. While we were aſcending, they forgot ſeveral times what they were about, and left me to my ſelf, till their Memories were again rouzed by their *Flappers*; for they appeared altogether unmoved by the ſight of my foreign Habit and Countenance, and by the Shouts of the Vulgar, whoſe Thoughts and Minds were more diſengaged.

AT laſt we enter'd the Palace, and proceeded into the Chamber of Preſence, where I ſaw the King ſeated on his Throne, attended on each ſide by Perſons of Prime Quality. Before the Throne, was a large Table filled with Globes and Spheres, and Mathematical Inſtruments of all kinds. His Majeſty took

took not the leaſt notice of us, although our Entrance was not without ſufficient Noiſe, by the Concourſe of all Perſons belonging to the Court. But he was then deep in a Problem, and we attended at leaſt an hour, before he could ſolve it. There ſtood by him on each ſide, a young Page, with Flaps in their hands, and when they ſaw he was at leiſure, one of them gently ſtruck his Mouth, and the other his right Ear; at which he ſtarted like one awaked on the ſudden, and looking towards me, and the Company I was in, recollected the Occaſion of our coming, whereof he had been informed before. He ſpoke ſome Words, whereupon immediately a young Man with a Flap came up to my Side, and flapt me gently on the right Ear; but I made Signs, as well as I could, that I had no Occaſion for ſuch an Inſtrument; which, as I afterwards found, gave his Majeſty and the whole Court a very mean Opinion of my Underſtanding. The King, as far as I could con-

jecture, asked me several Questions, and I addressed my self to him in all the Languages I had. When it was found, that I could neither understand, nor be understood, I was conducted, by the King's Order, to an Apartment in his Palace, (this Prince being distinguished above all his Predecessors for his Hospitality to Strangers,) where two Servants were appointed to attend me. My Dinner was brought, and four Persons of Quality, whom I remember'd to have seen very near the King's Person, did me the honour to dine with me. We had two Courses, of three Dishes each. In the first Course there was a Shoulder of Mutton, cut into an Æquilateral Triangle, a Piece of Beef into a Rhomboides, and a Pudding into a Cycloid. The second Course was two Ducks, trussed up into the Form of Fiddles, Sausages and Puddings resembling Flutes and Hautboys, and a Breast of Veal in the shape of a Harp. The Servants cut our Bread into

Cones,

Cones, Cylinders, Parallelograms, and ſeveral other mathematical Figures.

WHILE we were at Dinner, I made bold to ask the Names of ſeveral things in their Language; and thoſe noble Perſons, by the aſſiſtance of their *Flappers*, delighted to give me Anſwers, hoping to raiſe my Admiration of their great Abilities, if I could be brought to converſe with them. I was ſoon able to call for Bread, and Drink, or whatever elſe I wanted.

AFTER Dinner my Company withdrew, and a Perſon was ſent to me by the King's Order, attended by a *Flapper*. He brought with him Pen, Ink, and Paper, and three or four Books, giving me to underſtand by Signs, that he was ſent to teach me the Language. We ſat together four hours, in which time I wrote down a great number of Words in Columns, with the Tranſlations over againſt them. I likewiſe made a ſhift to learn ſeveral

ſhort Sentences. For my Tutor would order one of my Servants to fetch ſomething, or turn about, to make a Bow, to ſit, or ſtand, or walk, and the like. Then I took down the Sentence in writing. He ſhewed me alſo in one of his Books, the Figures of the Sun, Moon, and Stars, the Zodiack, the Tropics, and Polar Circles, together with the Denominations of many Figures of Planes and Solids. He gave me the Names and Deſcriptions of all the muſical Inſtruments, and the general Terms of Art in playing on each of them. After he had left me, I placed all my Words with their Interpretations in Alphabetical Order. And thus in a few days, by the help of a very faithful Memory, I got ſome inſight into their Language.

THE Word, which I interpret the *Flying* or *Floating Iſland*, is in the Original *Laputa*, whereof I could never learn the true Etymology. *Lap* in the old obſolete Language ſignifieth *High*, and

and *Untuh* a Governour, from which, they ſay, by Corruption was derived *Laputa* from *Lapuntuh*. But I do not approve of this Derivation, which ſeems to be a little ſtrained. I ventured to offer to the Learned among them a Conjecture of my own, that *Laputa* was *quaſi Lap outed*, *Lap* ſignifying properly the Dancing of the Sun-Beams in the Sea, and *outed* a Wing; which, however, I ſhall not obtrude, but ſubmit to the judicious Reader.

THOSE to whom the King had entruſted me, obſerving how ill I was clad, ordered a Taylor to come next Morning, and take my Meaſure for a Suit of Clothes. This Operator did his Office after a different manner from thoſe of his Trade in *Europe*. He firſt took my Altitude by a Quadrant, and then with Rule and Compaſſes, deſcribed the Dimenſions and Out-lines of my whole Body, all which he enter'd upon Paper, and in ſix days brought my Clothes very ill made, and

quite out of ſhape, by happening to miſtake a Figure in the Calculation. But my comfort was, that I obſerved ſuch Accidents very frequent, and little regarded.

DURING my Confinement for want of Clothes, and by an Indiſpoſition that held me ſome days longer, I much enlarged my Dictionary; and when I went next to Court, was able to underſtand many things the King ſpoke, and to return him ſome kind of Anſwers. His Majeſty had given Orders that the Iſland ſhould move North-Eaſt and by Eaſt, to the Vertical Point over *Lagado*, the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom below upon the firm Earth. It was about ninety Leagues diſtant, and our Voyage laſted four days and an half. I was not in the leaſt ſenſible of the progreſſive Motion made in the Air by the Iſland. On the ſecond Morning, about eleven a-clock, the King himſelf in Perſon, attended by his Nobility, Courtiers,

Courtiers, and Officers, having prepared all their muſical Inſtruments, played on them for three hours without intermiſſion, ſo that I was quite ſtunned with the Noiſe; neither could I poſſibly gueſs the Meaning till my Tutor informed me. He ſaid that the People of the Iſland had their Ears adapted to hear the Muſick of the Spheres, which always played at certain Periods, and the Court was now prepared to bear their part in whatever Inſtrument they moſt excelled.

In our Journey towards *Lagado* the capital City, his Majeſty ordered that the Iſland ſhould ſtop over certain Towns and Villages, from whence he might receive the Petitions of his Subjects. And to this purpoſe ſeveral Packthreads were let down with ſmall Weights at the bottom. On theſe Packthreads the People ſtrung their Petitions, which mounted up directly like the Scraps of Paper faſtned by School-Boys at the end of the String

that

that holds their Kite. Sometimes we received Wine and Victuals from below, which were drawn up by Pulleys.

THE Knowledge I had in Mathematicks gave me great Aſſiſtance in acquiring their Phraſeology, which depended much upon that Science and Muſick; and in the latter I was not unskilled. Their Ideas are perpetually converſant in Lines and Figures. If they would, for example, praiſe the Beauty of a Woman, or any other Animal, they deſcribe it by Rhombs, Circles, Parallelograms, Ellipſes, and other Geometrical Terms, or by Words of Art drawn from Muſick, needleſs here to repeat. I obſerved in the King's Kitchen all ſorts of mathematical and muſical Inſtruments, after the Figures of which they cut up the Joints that were ſerved to his Majeſty's Table.

THEIR Houſes are very ill built, the Walls bevil, without one Right Angle

Angle in any Apartment; and this Defect ariſeth from the Contempt they bear to practical Geometry, which they deſpiſe, as Vulgar and Mechanick, thoſe Inſtructions they give being too refined for the Intellectuals of their Workmen; which occaſions perpetual Miſtakes. And although they are dextrous enough upon a Piece of Paper in the Management of the Rule, the Pencil, and the Divider, yet in the common Actions and Behaviour of Life, I have not ſeen a more clumſy, aukward, and unhandy People, nor ſo ſlow and perplexed in their Conceptions upon all other Subjects, except thoſe of Mathematicks and Muſick. They are very bad Reaſoners, and vehemently given to Oppoſition, unleſs when they happen to be of the right Opinion, which is ſeldom their Caſe. Imagination, Fancy, and Invention, they are wholly Strangers to, nor have any Words in their Language by which thoſe Ideas can be expreſſed; the whole Compaſs of their Thoughts and

and Mind being ſhut up within the two forementioned Sciences.

MOST of them, and eſpecially thoſe who deal in the Aſtronomical Part, have great Faith in judicial Aſtrology, although they are aſhamed to own it publickly. But what I chiefly admired, and thought altogether unaccountable, was the ſtrong Diſpoſition I obſerved in them towards News and Politicks, perpetually enquiring into publick Affairs, giving their Judgments in Matters of State, and paſſionately diſputing every Inch of a Party Opinion. I have indeed obſerved the ſame Diſpoſition among moſt of the Mathematicians I have known in *Europe*, although I could never diſcover the leaſt Analogy between the two Sciences; unleſs thoſe People ſuppoſe, that becauſe the ſmalleſt Circle hath as many Degrees as the largeſt, therefore the Regulation and Management of the World require no more Abilities than the handling and turning

ing of a Globe. But, I rather take this Quality to ſpring from a very common Infirmity of human Nature, inclining us to be more curious and conceited in Matters where we have leaſt Concern, and for which we are leaſt adapted either by Study or Nature.

THESE People are under continual Diſquietudes, never enjoying a Minute's Peace of Mind; and their Diſturbances proceed from Cauſes which very little affect the reſt of Mortals. Their Apprehenſions ariſe from ſeveral Changes they dread in the celeſtial Bodies. For inſtance; That the Earth, by the continual Approaches of the Sun towards it, muſt in Courſe of Time be abſorbed or ſwallowed up: That the Face of the Sun will, by degrees, be encruſted with its own Effluvia, and give no more Light to the World: That the Earth very narrowly eſcaped a Bruſh from the Tail of the laſt Comet, which would have infallibly reduced it to Aſhes; and that the

the next, which they have calculated for one and thirty Years hence, will probably deſtroy us. For, if in its Perihelion it ſhould approach within a certain Degree of the Sun, (as by their Calculations they have reaſon to dread) it will conceive a Degree of Heat ten thouſand times more intenſe than that of red-hot glowing Iron; and in its abſence from the Sun, carry a blazing Tail ten hundred thouſand and fourteen Miles long; through which, if the Earth ſhould paſs at the diſtance of one hundred thouſand Miles from the *Nucleus* or main Body of the Comet, it muſt in its Paſſage be ſet on fire, and reduced to Aſhes. That the Sun daily ſpending its Rays without any Nutriment to ſupply them, will at laſt be wholly conſumed and annihilated; which muſt be attended with the Deſtruction of this Earth, and of all the Planets that receive their Light from it

THEY

THEY are ſo perpetually alarmed with the Apprehenſions of theſe and the like impending Dangers, that they can neither ſleep quietly in their Beds, nor have any Reliſh for the common Pleaſures or Amuſements of Life. When they meet an Acquaintance in the Morning, the firſt Queſtion is about the Sun's health, how he looked at his Setting and Riſing, and what hopes they have to avoid the Stroke of the approaching Comet. This Converſation they are apt to run into with the ſame Temper that Boys diſcover, in delighting to hear terrible Stories of Spirits and Hobgoblins, which they greedily liſten to, and dare not go to bed for fear.

THE Women of the Iſland have abundance of Vivacity; they contemn their Husbands, and are exceedingly fond of Strangers, whereof there is always a conſiderable number from the Continent below, attending at Court, either upon Affairs of the ſeveral Towns and

and Corporations, or their own particular Occaſion, but are much deſpiſed, becauſe they want the ſame Endowments. Among theſe the Ladies chuſe their Gallants: But the vexation is, that they act with too much Eaſe and Security; for the Husband is always ſo wrapt in Speculation, that the Miſtreſs and Lover may proceed to the greateſt Familiarities before his Face, if he be but provided with Paper and Implements, and without his Flapper at his ſide.

THE Wives and Daughters lament their Confinement to the Iſland, although I think it the moſt delicious Spot of Ground in the World; and although they live here in the greateſt Plenty and Magnificence, and are allowed to do whatever they pleaſe, they long to ſee the World, and take the Diverſions of the Metropolis, which they are not allowed to do without a particular Licence from the King; and this is not eaſy to be obtained, becauſe the People of Quality

lity have found, by frequent Experience, how hard it is to perſuade their Women to return from below. I was told that a great Court-Lady, who had ſeveral Children, is married to the Prime Miniſter, the richeſt Subject in the Kingdom, a very graceful Perſon, extremely fond of her, and lives in the fineſt Palace of the Iſland, went down to *Lagado*, on the pretence of Health, there hid her ſelf for ſeveral Months, till the King ſent a Warrant to ſearch for her, and ſhe was found in an obſcure Eating-houſe all in Rags, having pawned her Clothes to maintain an old deformed Footman, who beat her every day, and in whoſe Company ſhe was taken much againſt her Will. And although her Husband received her with all poſſible Kindneſs, and without the leaſt Reproach, ſhe ſoon after contrived to ſteal down again, with all her Jewels, to the ſame Gallant, and hath not been heard of ſince.

THIS may, perhaps, pass with the Reader rather for an *European* or *English* Story, than for one of a Country so remote: But he may please to consider, that the Caprices of Womenkind are not limited by any Climate or Nation, and that they are much more uniform than can be easily imagined.

IN about a Month's time I had made a tolerable Proficiency in their Language, and was able to answer most of the King's Questions, when I had the Honour to attend him. His Majesty discovered not the least Curiosity to enquire into the Laws, Government, History, Religion, or Manners of the Countries where I had been, but confined his Questions to the State of Mathematicks, and received the Account I gave him, with great Contempt and Indifference, though often rouzed by his *Flapper* on each side.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

A Phænomenon solved by modern Philosophy and Astronomy. The Laputians *great Improvements in the latter. The King's Method of suppressing Insurrections.*

I Desired leave of this Prince to see the Curiosities of the Island, which he was graciously pleased to grant, and order'd my Tutor to attend me. I chiefly wanted to know to what Cause in Art, or in Nature, it owed its several Motions, whereof I will now give a Philosophical Account to the Reader.

THE Flying, or Floating Island, is exactly circular; its Diameter 7837 Yards, or about four Miles and an

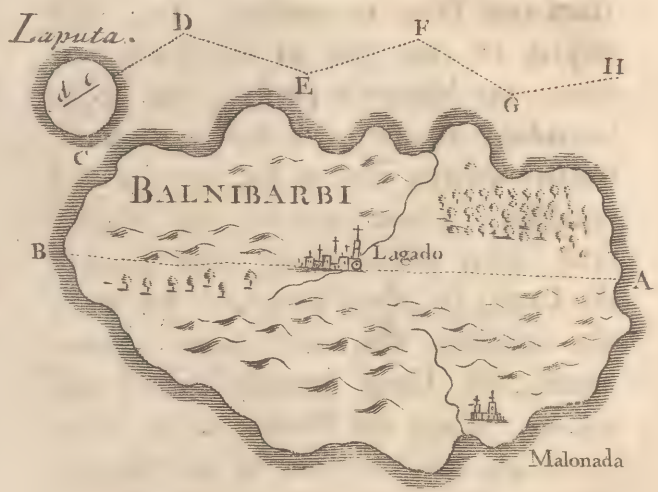
half, and consequently contains ten thousand Acres. It is three hundred Yards thick. The Bottom or Under-Surface, which appears to those who view it from below, is one even regular Plate of Adamant, shooting up to the Height of about two hundred Yards. Above it lie the several Minerals in their usual Order, and over all is a Coat of rich Mould ten or twelve Foot deep. This Declivity of the upper Surface, from the Circumference to the Center, is the natural Cause why all the Dews and Rains which fall upon the Island, are conveyed in small Rivulets towards the Middle, where they are emptied into four large Basons each of about half a Mile in Circuit, and two hundred Yards distant from the Center. From these Basons the Water is continually exhaled by the Sun in the Day-time, which effectually prevents their overflowing. Besides, as it is in the power of the Monarch to raise the Island above the Region of Clouds and Vapours,

pours, he can prevent the falling of Dews and Rains whenever he pleaſes: For the higheſt Clouds cannot riſe above two Miles, as Naturaliſts agree, at leaſt they were never known to do in that Country.

AT the Center of the Iſland there is a Chaſm about fifty Yards in Diameter, from whence the Aſtronomers deſcend into a large Dome, which is therefore called *Flandona Gagnole*, or the *Aſtronomers Cave*, ſituated at the depth of a hundred yards beneath the upper Surface of the Adamant. In this Cave are twenty Lamps continually burning, which from the Reflection of the Adamant caſt a ſtrong Light into every Part. The Place is ſtored with great Variety of Sextants, Quadrants, Teleſcopes, Aſtrolabes, and other Aſtronomical Inſtruments. But the greateſt Curioſity, upon which the Fate of the Iſland depends, is a Load-ſtone of a prodigious ſize, in ſhape reſembling a Weaver's Shuttle. It

is in Length six Yards, and in the thickest part at least three Yards over. This Magnet is sustained by a very strong Axle of Adamant passing through its Middle, upon which it plays, and is poized so exactly, that the weakest Hand can turn it. It is hooped round with an hollow Cylinder of Adamant, four Foot deep, as many thick, and twelve Yards in Diameter, placed horizontally, and supported by eight Adamantine Feet, each six Yards high. In the middle of the concave Side there is a Groove twelve Inches deep, in which the Extremities of the Axle are lodged, and turned round as there is Occasion.

THE Stone cannot be moved from its Place by any Force, because the Hoop and its Feet are one continued Piece with that Body of Adamant, which constitutes the Bottom of the Island.


Laputa.
D
F
H
E
G
C
BALNIBARBI
B
Lagado
A
Malonada

BY means of this Load-ſtone, the Iſland is made to riſe and fall, and move from one Place to another. For, with reſpect to that Part of the Earth over which the Monarch preſides, the Stone is endued at one of its Sides with an attractive Power, and at the other with a repulſive. Upon placing the Magnet erect with its attracting End towards the Earth, the Iſland deſcends; but when the repelling Extremity points downwards, the Iſland mounts directly upwards. When the Poſition of the Stone is oblique, the Motion of the Iſland is ſo too. For in this Magnet the Forces always act in Lines parallel to its Direction.

BY this oblique Motion the Iſland is conveyed to different Parts of the Monarch's Dominions. To explain the manner of its Progreſs, let *A B* repreſent a Line drawn croſs the Dominions of *Balnibarbi*, let the Line *c d* repreſent

the Load-ſtone, of which let *d* be the repelling End, and *c* the attracting End; the Iſland being over *C*, let the Stone be placed in the Poſition *c d*, with its repelling End downwards, then the Iſland will be driven upwards obliquely towards *D*. When it is arrived at *D*, let the Stone be turned upon its Axle till its attracting End points towards *E*, and then the Iſland will be carried obliquely towards *E*; where, if the Stone be again turned upon its Axle till it ſtands in the Poſition *E F*, with its repelling Point downwards, the Iſland will riſe obliquely towards *F*; where, by directing the attracting End towards *G*, the Iſland may be carried to *G*, and from *G* to *H*, by turning the Stone, ſo as to make its repelling Extremity point directly downwards. And thus by changing the Situation of the Stone as often as there is Occaſion, the Iſland is made to riſe and fall by turns in an oblique Direction; and by thoſe alternate Riſings and Fallings (the Obliquity being not conſiderable)

ble) is conveyed from one Part of the Dominions to the other.

BUT it muſt be obſerved, that this Iſland cannot move beyond the Extent of the Dominions below, nor can it riſe above the height of four Miles. For which the Aſtronomers (who have written large Syſtems concerning the Stone) aſſign the following Reaſon; That the magnetick Virtue does not extend beyond the Diſtance of four Miles, and that the Mineral which acts upon the Stone in the Bowels of the Earth, and in the Sea about ſix Leagues diſtant from the Shoar, is not diffuſed through the whole Globe, but terminated with the Limits of the King's Dominions; and it was eaſy from the great Advantage of ſuch a ſuperior Situation for a Prince to bring under his Obedience whatever Country lay within the Attraction of that Magnet.

WHEN

WHEN the Stone is put parallel to the Plane of the Horizon, the Iſland ſtandeth ſtill; for in that Caſe, the Extremities of it being at equal diſtance from the Earth, act with equal Force; the one in drawing downwards, the other in puſhing upwards, and conſequently no Motion can enſue.

THIS Load-ſtone is under the Care of certain Aſtronomers, who from Time to Time give it ſuch Poſitions as the Monarch directs. They ſpend the greateſt part of their Lives in obſerving the celeſtial Bodies, which they do by the aſſiſtance of Glaſſes far excelling ours in Goodneſs. For this Advantage hath enabled them to extend the Diſcoveries much farther than our Aſtronomers in *Europe:* for they have made a Catalogue of ten thouſand fixed Stars; whereas the largeſt of ours do not contain above one third part of that Number. They have likewiſe diſcovered two leſſer Stars, or *Satellites*,

Satellites, which revolve about *Mars*, whereof the innermoſt is diſtant from the Center of the primary Planet exactly three of his Diameters, and the outermoſt five; the former revolves in the ſpace of ten hours, and the latter in twenty one and an half: ſo that the Squares of their periodical Times are very near in the ſame proportion with the Cubes of their Diſtance from the Center of *Mars*; which evidently ſhews them to be governed by the ſame Law of Gravitation, that influences the other Heavenly Bodies.

THEY have obſerved ninety three different Comets, and ſettled their Periods with great Exactneſs. If this be true, (and they affirm it with great Confidence,) it is much to be wiſhed that their Obſervations were made publick, whereby the Theory of Comets, which at preſent is very lame and defective, might be brought to the ſame Per-

Perfection with other Parts of Aſtronomy.

THE King would be the moſt abſolute Prince in the Univerſe if he could but prevail on a Miniſtry to join with him; but theſe have their Eſtates below on the Continent, and conſidering that the Office of a Favourite hath a very uncertain Tenure, would never conſent to the enſlaving their Country.

IF any Town ſhould engage in Rebellion or Mutiny, fall into violent Factions, or refuſe to pay the uſual Tribute, the King hath two Methods of reducing them to Obedience. The firſt and the mildeſt Courſe is by keeping the Iſland hovering over ſuch a Town, and the Lands about it, whereby he can deprive them of the Benefit of the Sun and the Rain, and conſequently afflict the Inhabitants with Death and Diſeaſes. And if the Crime deſerve it, they are at the ſame time pelted from above with

with great Stones, againſt which they have no Defence but by creeping into Cellars or Caves, while the Roofs of their Houſes are beaten to pieces. But if they ſtill continue obſtinate, ot offer to raiſe Inſurrections, he proceeds to the laſt Remedy, by letting the Iſland drop directly upon their Heads, which makes a univerſal Deſtruction both of Houſes and Men. However, this is an Extremity to which the Prince is ſeldom driven, neither indeed is he willing to put it in execution, nor dare his Miniſters adviſe him to an Action, which, as it would render them odious to the People, ſo it would be a great damage to their own Eſtates, which lie all below, for the Iſland is the King's Demeſn.

BUT there is ſtill indeed a more weighty Reaſon, why the Kings of this Country have been always averſe from executing ſo terrible an Action, unleſs upon the utmoſt Neceſſity. For if the Town intended to be deſtroyed ſhould have

have in it any tall Rocks, as it generally falls out in the larger Cities, a Situation probably choſen at firſt with a View to prevent ſuch a Cataſtrophe: or if it abound in high Spires, or Pillars of Stone, a ſudden Fall might endanger the Bottom or Under-ſurface of the Iſland; which, although it conſiſts, as I have ſaid, of one entire Adamant two hundred Yards thick, might happen to crack by too great a Choque, or burſt by approaching too near the Fires from the Houſes below, as the Backs both of Iron and Stone will often do in our Chimneys. Of all this the People are well apprized, and underſtand how far to carry their Obſtinacy, where their Liberty, or Property is concerned. And the King, when he is higheſt provoked, and moſt determined to preſs a City to Rubbiſh, orders the Iſland to deſcend with great Gentleneſs, out of a Pretence of Tenderneſs to his People, but indeed for fear of breaking the Adamantine Bottom; in which Caſe, it is the Opinion of all their Phi-

Philoſophers, that the Load-ſtone could no longer hold it up, and the whole Maſs would fall to the ground.

BY a fundamental Law of this Realm, neither the King, nor either of his two elder Sons, are permitted to leave the Iſland; nor the Queen till ſhe is paſt Child-bearing.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

The Author leaves Laputa, *is conveyed to* Balnibarbi, *arrives at the Metropolis. A Deſcription of the Metropolis, and the Country adjoining. The Author hoſpitably received by a great Lord. His Converſation with that Lord.*

ALTHOUGH I cannot ſay that I was ill-treated in this Iſland, yet I muſt confeſs I thought my ſelf too much neglected, not without ſome degree of Contempt. For neither Prince nor People appeared to be curious in any Part of Knowledge, except Mathematicks and Muſick, wherein I was far their Inferior, and upon that account very little regarded.

ON the other ſide, after having ſeen all the Curioſities of the Iſland, I was very deſirous to leave it, being heartily weary of thoſe People. They were indeed excellent for two Sciences for which I have great eſteem, and wherein I am not unverſed; but at the ſame time, ſo abſtracted and involved in Speculation, that I never met with ſuch diſagreeable Companions. I convers'd only with Women, Tradeſmen, *Flappers*, and Court-Pages, during two Months of my Abode here, by which, at laſt, I render'd my ſelf extremely contemptible; yet theſe were the only People from whom I could ever receive a reaſonable Anſwer.

I had obtained, by hard Study, a good degree of Knowledge in their Language; I was weary of being confined to an Iſland where I received ſo little Countenance, and reſolved to leave it with the firſt Opportunity.

THERE was a great Lord at Court, nearly related to the King, and for that

reaſon alone uſed with Reſpect. He was univerſally reckoned the moſt ignorant and ſtupid Perſon among them. He had performed many eminent Services for the Crown, had great natural and acquired Parts, adorned with Integrity and Honour, but ſo ill an Ear for Muſick, that his Detractors reported he had been often known to beat Time in the wrong Place; neither could his Tutors, without extreme difficulty, teach him to demonſtrate the moſt eaſy Propoſition in the Mathematicks. He was pleaſed to ſhew me many Marks of Favour, often did me the honour of a Viſit, deſired to be informed in the Affairs of *Europe*, the Laws and Cuſtoms, the Manners and Learning, of the ſeveral Countries where I had travelled. He liſtned to me with great Attention, and made very wiſe Obſervations on all I ſpoke. He had two *Flappers* attending him for State, but never made uſe of them except at Court, and in Viſits of Ceremony, and would always command them

them to withdraw when we were alone together.

I intreated this illuſtrious Perſon to intercede in my behalf with his Majeſty for Leave to depart; which he accordingly did, as he was pleaſed to tell me, with Regret: For, indeed he had made me ſeveral Offers very advantageous, which however I refuſed with Expreſſions of the higheſt Acknowledgment.

ON the 16th Day of *February* I took Leave of his Majeſty and the Court. The King made me a Preſent to the value of about two hundred Pounds *Engliſh*, and my Protector his Kinſman as much more, together with a Letter of Recommendation to a Freind of his in *Lagado*, the Metropolis: The Iſland being then hovering over a Mountain about two Miles from it, I was let down from the loweſt Gallery, in the ſame manner as I had been taken up.

THE Continent, as far as it is subject to the Monarch of the *Flying Island*, passes under the general Name of *Balnibarbi*, and the Metropolis, as I said before, is called *Lagado*. I felt some little Satisfaction in finding my self on firm Ground. I walked to the City without any Concern, being clad like one of the Natives, and sufficiently instructed to converse with them. I soon found out the Person's House to whom I was recommended, presented my Letter from his Friend the Grandee in the Island, and was received with much Kindness. This great Lord, whose Name was *Munodi*, ordered me an Apartment in his own House, where I continued during my Stay, and was entertained in a most hospitable manner.

THE next Morning after my arrival, he took me in his Chariot to see the Town, which is about half the bigness of *London*, but the Houses very strangely built, and most of them out of Repair.

The

The People in the Streets walked faſt, looked wild, their Eyes fixed, and were generally in Rags. We paſſed through one of the Town-Gates, and went about three Miles into the Country, where I ſaw many Labourers working with ſeveral ſorts of Tools in the Ground, but was not able to conjecture what they were about; neither did I obſerve any Expectation either of Corn or Graſs, although the Soil appeared to be excellent. I could not forbear admiring at theſe odd Appearances both in Town and Country, and I made bold to deſire my Conductor, that he would be pleaſed to explain to me what could be meant by ſo many buſy Heads, Hands, and Faces, both in the Streets and the Fields, becauſe I did not diſcover any good Effects they produced; but on the contrary, I never knew a Soil ſo unhappily cultivated, Houſes ſo ill contrived, and ſo ruinous, or a People whoſe Countenances and Habit expreſſed ſo much Miſery and Want.

THIS Lord *Munodi* was a Perſon of the firſt Rank, and had been ſome Years Governor of *Lagado*; but by a Cabal of Miniſters was diſcharged for Inſufficiency. However, the King treated him with Tenderneſs, as a well-meaning Man, but of a low contemptible Underſtanding.

WHEN I gave that free Cenſure of the Country, and its Inhabitants, he made no further Anſwer than by telling me, that I had not been long enough among them to form a Judgment; and that the different Nations of the World had different Cuſtoms, with other common Topicks to the ſame purpoſe. But when we returned to his Palace, he asked me how I liked the Building, what Abſurdities I obſerved, and what Quarrel I had with the Dreſs and Looks of his Domeſticks. This he might ſafely do, becauſe every thing about him was magnificent, regular, and polite. I anſwered,

ſwered, that his Excellency's Prudence, Quality, and Fortune, had exempted him from thoſe Defects which Folly and Beggary had produced in others. He ſaid, if I would go with him to his Country Houſe about twenty Miles diſtant, where his Eſtate lay, there would be more Leiſure for this kind of Converſation. I told his Excellency, that I was entirely at his diſpoſal; and accordingly we ſet out next Morning.

DURING our Journey, he made me obſerve the ſeveral Methods uſed by Farmers in managing their Lands, which to me were wholly unaccountable; for, except in ſome very few Places, I could not diſcover one Ear of Corn or Blade of Graſs. But, in three hours travelling, the Scene was wholly altered; we came into a moſt beautiful Country; Farmers Houſes at ſmall diſtances, neatly built; the Fields encloſed, containing Vineyards, Corn-grounds and Meadows. Neither do I remember to have ſeen a

more delightful Proſpect. His Excellency obſerved my Countenance to clear up; he told me, with a Sigh, that there his Eſtate began, and would continue the ſame till we ſhould come to his Houſe; that his Countrymen ridicul'd and deſpis'd him for managing his Affairs no better, and for ſetting ſo ill an Example to the Kingdom, which however was followed by very few, ſuch as were old, and wilful, and weak, like himſelf.

We came at length to the Houſe; which was indeed a noble Structure, built according to the beſt Rules of ancient Architecture. The Fountains, Gardens, Walks, Avenues, and Groves, were all diſpoſed with exact Judgment and Taſte. I gave due Praiſes to every thing I ſaw: whereof his Excellency took not the leaſt notice till after Supper, when, there being no third Companion, he told me, with a very melancholy Air, that he doubted he muſt throw down his Houſes in Town and Country,

Country, to rebuild them after the preſent Mode, deſtroy all his Plantations, and caſt others in ſuch a Form as modern Uſage required, and give the ſame Directions to all his Tenants, unleſs he would ſubmit to incur the Cenſure of Pride, Singularity, Affectation, Ignorance, Caprice, and perhaps increaſe his Majeſty's Diſpleaſure.

THAT the Admiration I appeared to be under, would ceaſe or diminiſh, when he had informed me of ſome Particulars, which, probably, I never heard of at Court; the People there being too much taken up in their own Speculations, to have regard to what paſſed here below.

THE Sum of his Diſcourſe was to this Effect: That about forty Years ago, certain Perſons went up to *Laputa*, either upon Buſineſs or Diverſion, and after five Months continuance, came back with a very little Smattering in Mathematicks,

maticks, but full of volatile Spirits acquired in that airy Region. That these Persons upon their Return began to dislike the Management of every thing below, and fell into Schemes of putting all Arts, Sciences, Languages, and Mechanicks upon a new foot. To this end, they procured a Royal Patent for erecting an Academy of PROJECTORS in *Lagado*; and the Humour prevailed so strongly among the People, that there is not a Town of any consequence in the Kingdom without such an Academy. In these colleges, the Professors contrive new Rules and Methods of Agriculture and Building, and new Instruments and Tools for all Trades and Manufactures; whereby, as they undertake, one Man shall do the Work of ten; a Palace may be built in a Week, of Materials so durable, as to last for ever, without repairing; all the Fruits of the Earth shall come to Maturity at whatever Season we think fit to chuse, and increase an hundred fold more than they

they do at preſent, with innumerable other happy Propoſals. The only Inconvenience is, that none of theſe Projects are yet brought to Perfection, and in the mean time the whole Country lies miſerably waſte, the Houſes in Ruins, and the People without Food or Clothes. By all which, inſtead of being diſcouraged, they are fifty times more violently bent upon proſecuting their Schemes, driven equally on by Hope and Deſpair: That as for himſelf, being not of an enterprizing Spirit, he was content to go on in the old Forms, to live in the Houſes his Anceſtors had built, and act as they did in every part of Life without Innovation: That, ſome few other Perſons of Quality and Gentry had done the ſame, but were looked on with an Eye of Contempt and ill Will, as Enemies to Art, ignorant and ill-Commonwealthſmen, preferring their own Eaſe and Sloth before the general Improvement of their Country.

HIS Lordſhip added, that he would not by any further Particulars prevent the Pleaſure I ſhould certainly take in viewing the Grand Academy, whither he was reſolved I ſhould go. He only deſired me to obſerve a ruined Building upon the ſide of a Mountain about three Miles diſtant, of which he gave me this Account: That he had a very convenient Mill within half a Mile of his Houſe, turned by a Current from a large River, and ſufficient for his own Family, as well as a great number of his Tenants: That, about ſeven Years ago, a Club of thoſe Projectors came to him with Propoſals to deſtroy this Mill, and build another on the ſide of that Mountain, on the long Ridge whereof a long Canal muſt be cut for a Repoſitory of Water, to be conveyed up by Pipes and Engines to ſupply the Mill: Becauſe the Wind and Air upon a Height agitated the Water, and thereby made it fitter for Motion; and becauſe the Water deſcending down a Declivity, would turn the Mill with half the Curren

rent of a River whoſe Courſe is more upon a Level. He ſaid, that being then not very well with the Court, and preſſed by many of his Friends, he complied with the Propoſal; and, after employing an hundred Men for two Years, the Work miſcarried, the Projectors went off, laying the blame entirely upon him, railing at him ever ſince, and putting others upon the ſame Experiment, with equal Aſſurance of Succeſs, as well as equal Diſappointment.

In a few days we came back to Town, and his Excellency, conſidering the bad Character he had in the Academy, would not go with me himſelf, but recommended me to a Friend of his to bear me Company thither. My Lord was pleaſed to repreſent me as a great Admirer of Projects, and a Perſon of much Curioſity and eaſy Belief; which, indeed, was not without Truth, for I had my ſelf been a ſort of Projector in my younger days.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

The Author permitted to see the Grand Academy of Lagado. *The Academy largely described. The Arts wherein the Professors employ themselves.*

THIS Academy is not an entire single Building, but a Continuation of several Houses on both Sides of a Street, which growing waste, was purchased and applied to that Use.

I was received very kindly by the Warden, and went for many days to the Academy. Every Room hath in it one or more Projectors, and I believe I could not be in fewer than five hundred Rooms.

THE

THE first Man I saw was of a meager Aspect, with sooty Hands and Face, his Hair and Beard long, ragged and singed in several Places: His Clothes, Shirt, and Skin, were all of the same Colour. He had been eight Years upon a Project for extracting Sun-Beams out of Cucumbers, which were to be put into Vials hermetically sealed, and let out to warm the Air in raw inclement Summers. He told me, he did not doubt in eight Years more, he should be able to supply the Governor's Gardens with Sun-shine at a reasonable Rate; but he complained that his Stock was low, and intreated me to give him something as an Encouragement to Ingenuity, especially since this had been a very dear Season for Cucumbers. I made him a small Present, for my Lord had furnished me with Money on purpose, because he knew their Practice of begging from all who go to see them.

I went into another Chamber, but was ready to haſten back, being almoſt overcome with a horrible Stink. My Conductor preſſed me forward, conjuring me, in a Whiſper, to give no Offence, which would be highly reſented, and therefore I durſt not ſo much as ſtop my Noſe. The Projector of this Cell was the moſt ancient Student of the Academy: His Face and Beard were of a pale yellow; his Hands and Clothes dawbed over with Filth. When I was preſented to him, he gave me a very cloſe Embrace, (a Compliment I could well have excuſed.) His Employment from his firſt coming into the Academy, was an Operation to reduce human Excrement to its original Food, by ſeparating the ſeveral Parts, removing the Tincture which it receives from the Gall, making the Odour exhale, and ſcumming off the Saliva. He had a weekly Allowance from the Society, of a Veſſel filled with Human Ordure, about the bigneſs of a *Briſtol* Barrel.

I saw another at work to calcine Ice into Gun-Powder, who likewise shewed me a Treatise he had written concerning the Malleability of Fire, which he intended to publish.

THERE was a most ingenious Architect, who had contrived a new Method for building Houses, by beginning at the Roof and working downwards to the Foundation, which he justified to me by the like Practice of those two prudent Insects the Bee and the Spider.

THERE was a Man born blind, who had several Apprentices in his own Condition: Their Employment was to mix Colours for Painters, which their Master taught them to distinguish by feeling and smelling. It was indeed my misfortune to find them at that time not very perfect in their Lessons, and the Professor himself happened to be generally mistaken: This Artist is much encouraged and esteemed by the whole Fraternity.

IN another Apartment I was highly pleaſed with a Projector, who had found a Device of plowing the Ground with Hogs, to ſave the Charges of Plows, Cattle and Labour. The Method is this: In an Acre of Ground you bury at ſix Inches diſtance, and eight deep, a quantity of Acorns, Dates, Cheſnuts, and other Maſte or Vegetables, whereof theſe Animals are fondeſt: then you drive ſix hundred or more of them into the Field, where in a few days they will root up the whole Ground in ſearch of their Food, and make it fit for ſowing, at the ſame time manuring it with their Dung. It is true, upon Experiment they found the Charge and Trouble very great, and they had little or no Crop: However, it is not doubted that this Invention may be capable of great Improvement.

I went into another Room, where the Walls and Ceiling were all hung round with Cobwebs, except a narrow Paſſage for

for the Artiſt to go in and out. At my Entrance he called aloud to me not to diſturb his Webs. He lamented the fatal Miſtake the World had been ſo long in, of uſing Silk-Worms, while we had ſuch plenty of domeſtick Inſects, who infinitely excelled the former, becauſe they underſtood how to weave as well as ſpin. And he propoſed farther, that by employing Spiders, the Charge of dying Silks ſhould be wholly ſaved, whereof I was fully convinced when he ſhewed me a vaſt number of Flies moſt beautifully coloured, wherewith he fed his Spiders, aſſuring us, that the Webs would take a Tincture from them; and as he had them of all hues, he hoped to fit every body's Fancy, as ſoon as he could find proper Food for the Flies of certain Gums, Oils, and other glutinous Matter to give a Strength and Conſiſtence to the Threads.

THERE was an Aſtronomer who had undertaken to place a Sun-Dial upon

the great Weather-cock on the Town-Houſe by adjuſting the annual and diurnal Motions of the Earth and Sun, ſo as to anſwer and coincide with all accidental Turnings by the Wind.

I was complaining of a ſmall Fit of the Cholick, upon which my Conductor led me into a Room, where a great Phyſician reſided, who was famous for curing that Diſeaſe by contrary Operations from the ſame Inſtrument. He had a large pair of Bellows, with a long ſlender Muzzle of Ivory. This he conveyed eight Inches up the Anus, and drawing in the Wind, he affirmed he could make the Guts as lank as a dried Bladder. But when the Diſeaſe was more ſtubborn and violent, he let in the Muzzle while the Bellows were full of Wind, which he diſcharged into the Body of the Patient, then withdrew the Inſtrument to repleniſh it, clapping his Thumb ſtrongly againſt the Orifice of the Fundament; and this being repeated three or four times,

times, the adventitious Wind would ruſh out, bringing the noxious along with it (like Water put into a Pump) and the Patient recover. I ſaw him try both Experiments upon a Dog, but could not diſcern any Effect from the former. After the latter, the Animal was ready to burſt, and made ſo violent a Diſcharge, as was very offenſive to me and my Companions. The Dog died on the ſpot, and we left the Doctor endeavouring to recover him by the ſame Operation.

I viſited many other Apartments, but ſhall not trouble my Reader with all the Curioſities I obſerved, being ſtudious of Brevity.

I had hitherto ſeen only one ſide of the Academy, the other being appropriated to the Advancers of ſpeculative Learning, of whom I ſhall ſay ſomething when I have mentioned one illuſtrious Perſon more, who is called among

them the universal Artist. He told us, he had been thirty Years employing his Thoughts for the Improvement of human Life. He had two large Rooms full of wonderful Curiosities, and fifty Men at work. Some were condensing Air into a dry tangible Substance, by extracting the Nitre, and letting the aqueous or fluid Particles percolate; others softening Marble for Pillows and Pincushions; others petrifying the Hoofs of a living Horse to preserve them from foundring. The Artist himself was at that time busy upon two great Designs; the first to sow Land with Chaff, wherein he affirmed the true seminal Virtue to be contained, as he demonstrated by several Experiments, which I was not skilful enough to comprehend. The other was, by a certain Composition of Gums, Minerals, and Vegetables outwardly applied, to prevent the Growth of Wool upon two young Lambs; and he hoped in a reasonable time to propagate the Breed of naked Sheep all over the Kingdom.

We croſſed a Walk to the other part of the Academy, where, as I have already ſaid, the Projector in ſpeculative Learning reſided.

The firſt Profeſſor I ſaw, was in a very large Room, with forty Pupils about him. After Salutation, obſerving me to look earneſtly upon a Frame, which took up the greateſt part of both the Length and Breadth of the Room, he ſaid perhaps I might wonder to ſee him employed in a Project for improving ſpeculative Knowledge by practical and mechanical Operations. But the World would ſoon be ſenſible of its Uſefulneſs, and he flattered himſelf that a more noble exalted Thought never ſprung in any other Man's head. Every one knew how laborious the uſual Method is of attaining to Arts and Sciences; whereas by his Contrivance, the moſt ignorant Perſon at a reaſonable Charge, and with a little bodily Labour, may write both in Philoſophy, Poetry, Politicks, Law,

Mathemathicks and Theology, without the leaſt Aſſiſtance from Genius or Study. He then led me to the Frame, about the ſides whereof all his Pupils ſtood in Ranks. It was twenty Foot ſquare, placed in the middle of the Room. The Superficies was compoſed of ſeveral bits of Wood, about the bigneſs of a Dye, but ſome larger than others. They were all linked together by ſlender Wires. Theſe bits of Wood were covered on every Square with Papers paſted on them, and on theſe Papers were written all the Words of their Language in their ſeveral Moods, Tenſes, and Declenſions, but without any Order. The Profeſſor then deſired me to obſerve, for he was going to ſet his Engine at work. The Pupils at his command took each of them hold of an Iron Handle, whereof there were ſorty fixed round the Edges of the Frame; and giving them a ſudden turn, the whole Diſpoſition of the Words was entirely changed. He then commanded

ſix

ſix and thirty of the Lads to read the ſeveral Lines ſoftly as they appeared upon the Frame; and where they found three or four Words together that might make part of a Sentence, they dictated to the four remaining Boys who were Scribes. This Work was repeated three or four times, and at every turn the Engine was ſo contrived, that the Words ſhifted into new Places, or the ſquare bits of Wood moved upſide down.

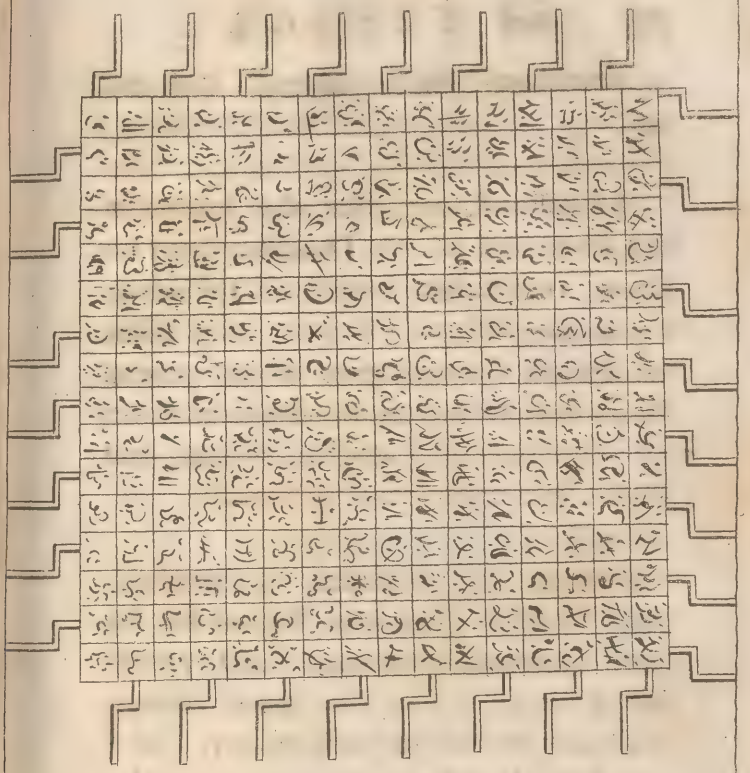
SIX hours a-day the young Students were employed in this Labour, and the Profeſſor ſhewed me ſeveral Volumes in large Folio already collected, of broken Sentences, which he intended to piece together, and out of thoſe rich Materials to give the World a compleat Body of all Arts and Sciences; which however might be ſtill improved, and much expedited, if the Publick would raiſe a Fund for making and employing five hundred ſuch Frames in *Lagado*, and oblige the Managers to contribute

in

in common their ſeveral Collecti-ons.

HE aſſured me, that this Invention had employed all his Thoughts from his Youth, that he had employed the whole Vocabulary into his Frame, and made the ſtricteſt Computation of the general Proportion there is in the Book between the Numbers of Particles, Nouns, and Verbs, and other Parts of Speech.

I made my humbleſt Acknowledgment to this illuſtrious Perſon for his great Communicativeneſs, and promiſed if ever I had the good fortune to return to my native Country, that I would do him Juſtice, as the ſole Inventer of this wonderful Machine; the Form and Contrivance of which I deſired leave to delineate upon Paper as in the Figure here annexed. I told him, although it were the Cuſtom of our Learned in *Europe* to ſteal Inventions from each other, who had thereby at leaſt



leaſt this Advantage, that it became a Controverſy which was the right Owner, yet I would take ſuch Caution, that he ſhould have the Honour entire without a Rival.

WE next went to the School of Language, where three Profeſſors ſate in Conſultation upon improving that of their own Country.

THE firſt Project was to ſhorten Diſcourſe, by cutting Polyſyllables into one, and leaving out Verbs and Participles, becauſe in reality all things imaginable are but Nouns.

THE other was a Scheme for entirely aboliſhing all Words whatſoever; and this was urged as a great Advantage in point of Health as well as Brevity. For it is plain, that every Word we ſpeak is in ſome degree a Diminution of our Lungs by Corroſion, and conſequently contributes to the ſhortning of our

our Lives. An Expedient was therefore offered, that since Words are only Names for *Things*, it would be more convenient for all Men to carry about them, such *Things* as were necessary to express the particular Business they are to discourse on. And this Invention would certainly have taken place, to the great Ease as well as Health of the Subject, if the Women in conjunction with the Vulgar and Illiterate had not threatned to raise a Rebellion, unless they might be allowed the Liberty to speak with their Tongues, after the manner of their Ancestors; such constant irreconcilable Enemies to Science are the common People. However, many of the most Learned and Wise adhere to the New Scheme of expressing themselves by *Things*, which hath only this Inconvenience attending it, that if a Man's Business be very great, and of various kinds, he must be obliged in proportion to carry a great Bundle of *Things* upon his Back, unless he can

afford

afford one or two ſtrong Servants to attend him. I have often beheld two of thoſe Sages almoſt ſinking under the Weight of their Packs, like Pedlers among us; who, when they met in the Streets, would lay down their Loads, open their Saddles, and hold Converſation for an hour together; then put up their Implements, help each other to reſume their Burthens, and take their Leave.

BUT for ſhort Converſations, a Man may carry Implements in his Pockets and under his Arms, enough to ſupply him, and in his Houſe he cannot be at a loſs: Therefore the Room where Company meet who practiſe this Art, is full of all *Things* ready at hand, requiſite to furniſh Matter of this kind of artificial Converſe.

ANOTHER great Advantage propoſed by this Invention, was, that it would ſerve as an Univerſal Language to be underſtood in all civilized Nations,

tions, whoſe Goods and Utenſils are generally of the ſame kind, or nearly reſembling, ſo that their Uſes might eaſily be comprehended. And the Embaſſadors would be qualified to treat with foreign Princes or Miniſters of State, to whoſe Tongues they were utter Strangers.

I was at the Mathematical School, where the Maſter taught his Pupils after a Method ſcarce imaginable to us in *Europe*. The Propoſition and Demonſtration were fairly written on a thin Wafer, with Ink compoſed of a Cephalick Tincture. This the Student was to ſwallow upon a faſting Stomach, and for three days following eat nothing but Bread and Water. As the Wafer digeſted, the Tincture mounted to his Brain, bearing the Propoſition along with it. But the Succeſs hath not hitherto been anſwerable, partly by ſome Error in the *Quantum* or Compoſition, and partly by the Perverſeneſs of Lads,

to

to whom this Bolus is so nauseous, that they generally steal aside, and discharge it upwards before it can operate; neither have they been yet persuaded to use so long an Abstinence as the Prescription requires.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

A further Account of the Academy. The Author proposes some Improvements which are honourably received.

IN the School of Political Projectors I was but ill entertained, the Professors appearing in my Judgment wholly out of their Senses, which is a Scene that never fails to make me melancholy. These unhappy People were proposing Schemes for persuading Monarchs to chuse Favourites upon the score of their Wisdom, Capacity and Virtue; of teaching Ministers to consult the Publick Good; of rewarding Merit, great Abilities, and eminent Services; of instructing Princes to know their true Interest by placing it

it on the ſame Foundation with that of their People: Of chuſing for Employments Perſons qualified to exerciſe them, with many other wild impoſſible Chimæras, that never entred before into the heart of Man to conceive, and confirmed in me the old Obſervation, that there is nothing ſo extravagant and irrational which ſome Philoſophers have not maintained for Truth

BUT, however, I ſhall ſo far do Juſtice to this Part of the Academy, as to acknowledge that all of them were not ſo viſionary. There was a moſt Ingenious Doctor who ſeemed to be perfectly verſed in the whole Nature and Syſtem of Government. This illuſtrious Perſon had very uſefully employed his Studies in finding out effectual Remedys for all Diſeaſes and Corruptions, to which the ſeveral kinds of publick Adminiſtration are ſubject by the Vices or Infirmities of thoſe who govern, as well as by the Licentiouſ-

neſs of thoſe who are to obey. For inſtance; whereas all Writers and Reaſoners have agreed, that there is a ſtrict univerſal Reſemblance between the Natural and the Political Body; can there be any thing more evident, than that the Health of both muſt be preſerved, and the Diſeaſes cured by the ſame Preſcription? It is allowed, that Senates and great Councils are often troubled with redundant, ebullient, and other peccant Humours, with many Diſeaſes of the Head and more of the Heart; with ſtrong Convulſions, with grievous Contractions of the Nerves and Sinews in both Hands, but eſpecially the Right; with Spleen, Flatus, Vertigos and Deliriums; with Scrophulous Tumors full of fœtid purulent Matter; with ſower frothy Ructations, with Canine Appetites and Crudeneſs of Digeſtion, beſides many others needleſs to mention. This Doctor therefore propoſed, that upon the meeting of a Senate, certain Phyſicians ſhould attend

at

at the three firſt Days of their ſitting; and at the Cloſe of each Day's Debate, feel the Pulſe of every Senator; after which, having maturely conſider'd, and conſulted upon the Nature of the ſeveral Maladies, and the Method of Cure, they ſhould, on the fourth Day, return to the Senate-Houſe, attended by their Apothecaries, ſtored with proper Medicines; and before the Members ſate, adminiſter to each of them Lenitives, Aperitives, Abſterſives, Corroſives, Reſtringents, Palliatives, Laxatives, Cephalalgicks, Ictericks, Apophlegmaticks, Acouſticks, as their ſeveral Caſes required; and according as theſe Medicines ſhould operate, repeat, alter, or omit them at the next Meeting.

THIS Project could not be of any great Expence to the Publick, and would, in my poor Opinion, be of much Uſe for the diſpatch of Buſineſs in thoſe Countries where Senates have any ſhare in the Legiſlative Power, beget Unanimity, ſhorten Debates, open a few Mouths

which are now closed, and close many more which are now open; curb the Petulancy of the Young, and correct the Positiveness of the Old; rouse the Stupid, and damp the Pert.

AGAIN, Because it is a general Complaint that the Favourites of Princes are troubled with short and weak Memories; the same Doctor proposed, that whoever attended a First Minister, after having told his business with the utmost Brevity, and in the plainest Words; should at his departure give the said Minister a Tweak by the Nose, or a Kick in the Belly, or tread on his Corns, or lug him thrice by both Ears, or run a Pin into his Breech, or pinch his Arm black and blue, to prevent Forgetfulness: and at every Levée Day repeat the same Operation, till the Business were done or absolutely refused.

HE likewise directed, that every Senator in the great Council of a Nation, after

after he had delivered his Opinion, and argued in the defence of it, ſhould be obliged to give his Vote directly contrary; becauſe if that were done, the Reſult would infallibly terminate in the Good of the Publick.

WHEN Parties in a State are violent, he offered a wonderful Contrivance to reconcile them. The Method is this: You take an hundred Leaders of each Party, you diſpoſe of them into Couples of ſuch whoſe Heads are neareſt of a ſize; then let two nice Operators ſaw off the *Occiput* of each Couple at the ſame time, in ſuch a manner that the Brain may be equally divided. Let the *Occiputs* thus cut off be interchanged, applying each to the Head of his oppoſite Party-man. It ſeems indeed to be a Work that requireth ſome exactneſs, but the Profeſſor aſſured us, that if it were dextrouſly performed, the Cure would be infallible. For he argued thus; that the two half Brains being left to debate

the Matter between themſelves within the ſpace of one Scull, would ſoon come to a good Underſtanding, and produce that Moderation as well as Regularity of Thinking, ſo much to be wiſh'd for in the Heads of thoſe, who imagine they come into the World only to watch and govern its Motion : And as to the difference of Brains in Quantity or Quality, among thoſe who are Directors in Faction ; the Doctor aſſured us from his own knowledge, that it was a perfect Trifle.

I heard a very warm Debate between two Profeſſors, about the moſt commodious and effectual Ways and Means of raiſing Money without grieving the Subject. The firſt affirmed the juſteſt Method would be to lay a certain Tax upon Vices and Folly, and the Sum fixed upon every Man, to be rated after the faireſt manner by a Jury of his Neighbours. The ſecond was of an Opinion directly contrary, to tax thoſe Qua-

Qualities of Body and Mind for which Men chiefly value themſelves, the Rate to be more or leſs according to the Degrees of excelling, the Deciſion whereof ſhould be left entirely to their own Breaſt. The higheſt Tax was upon Men, who are the greateſt Favourites of the other Sex, and the Aſſeſſments according to the Number and Natures of the Favours they have received; for which they are allowed to be their own Vouchers. Wit, Valour, and Politeneſs were likewiſe propoſed to be largely taxed, and collected in the ſame manner, by every Perſon's giving his own Word for the Quantum of what he poſſeſſed. But as to Honour, Juſtice, Wiſdom and Learning, they ſhould not be taxed at all, becauſe they are Qualifications of ſo ſingular a kind, that no Man will either allow them in his Neighbour, or value them in himſelf.

THE Women were propoſed to be taxed according to their Beauty and

skill in Dreſſing, wherein they had the ſame Privilege with the Men, to be determined by their own Judgment. But Conſtancy, Chaſtity, good Senſe, and good Nature, were not rated, becauſe they would not bear the Charge of Collecting.

TO keep Senators in the Intereſt of the Crown, it was propoſed that the Members ſhould raffle for Employments, every Man firſt taking an Oath, and giving Security that he would Vote for the Court, whether he won or no, after which the Loſers had in their turn the liberty of Raffling upon the next Vacancy. Thus Hope and Expectation would be kept alive, none would complain of broken Promiſes, but impute their Diſappointments wholly to Fortune, whoſe Shoulders are broader and ſtronger than thoſe of a Miniſtry.

ANOTHER Profeſſor ſhewed me a large Paper of Inſtructions, for diſcovering

ing Plots and Conſpiracies againſt the Governments. He adviſed great Stateſmen to examine into the Dyet of all ſuſpected Perſons; their times of eating; upon which ſide they lay in Bed; with which Hand they wiped their Poſteriors; take a ſtrict View of their Excrements, and from the Colour, the Odour, the Taſte, the Conſiſtence, the Crudeneſs, or Maturity of Digeſtion, form a Judgment of their Thoughts and Deſigns: Becauſe Men are never ſo Serious, Thoughtful, and Intent, as when they are at Stool, which he found by frequent Experiment. For in ſuch Conjunctures, when he uſed meerly as a Trial to conſider which was the beſt way of murdering the King, his Ordure would have a Tincture of Green, but quite different when he thought only of raiſing an Inſurrection or burning the Metropolis.

THE whole Diſcourſe was written with great Acuteneſs, containing many Obſer-

Obſervations both curious and uſeful for Politicians, but as I conceived not altogether compleat. This I ventured to tell the Author, and offered if he pleaſed to ſupply him with ſome Additions. He received my Propoſition with more Compliance than is uſual among Writers, eſpecially thoſe of the projecting Species, profeſſing he would be glad to receive farther Information.

I told him, that ſhould I happen to live in a Kingdom where Plots and Conſpiracies were either in vogue from the turbulency of the meaner People, or could be turned to the uſe and ſervice of the higher Rank of them, I firſt would take care to cheriſh and encourage the Breed of Diſcoverers, Witneſſes, Informers, Accuſers, Proſecutors, Evidences, Swearers, together with their ſeveral ſubſervient and ſubaltern Inſtruments; and when I had got a competent Number of them of all ſorts and capacities, I would put them under the colour and conduct of ſome

dextrous

dextrous Perſons in ſufficient Power both to protect and reward them. Men thus qualified, and thus empowered, might make a moſt excellent Uſe and advantage of Plots; they might raiſe their own Characters, and paſs for moſt profound Politicians: they might reſtore new Vigor to a crazy Adminiſtration; they might ſtifle or divert general Diſcontents; fill their Pockets with Forfeitures; and advance or ſink the Opinion of Publick Credit, as either might anſwer their private Advantage. This might be done by firſt agreeing and ſettling among themſelves what ſuſpected Perſons ſhould be accuſed of a Plot. Then effectual care is taken to ſecure all their Letters and Papers, and put the Criminal in ſafe and ſecure Cuſtody. Theſe Papers might be deliver'd to a Sett of Artiſts, of Dexterity ſufficient to find out the myſterious Meanings of Words, Syllables, and Letters. They ſhould be allowed to put what Interpretation they pleaſed upon them, giving

ing

ing them a Senſe not only which has no relation at all to them, but even what is quite contrary to their true Intent and real Meaning; thus, for inſtance, they may, if they ſo fancy, interpret a *Sieve* to ſignify a *Court-Lady*, a *lame Dog* an *Invader*, the *Plague* a *ſtanding Army*, a *Buzzard* a *great Stateſman*, the *Gout* a *High Prieſt*, a *Chamber-pot* a *Committee of Grandees*, a *Broom* a *Revolution*, a *Mouſe-trap* an *Employment*, a *Bottomleſs-pit* a *Treaſury*, a *Sink* a *Court*, a *Cap and Bells* a *Favourite*, a *broken Reed* a *Court of Juſtice*, an *empty Tun* a *General*, a *running Sore* an *Adminiſtration*.

BUT ſhould this Method fail, recourſe might be had to others more effectual, by Learned Men called Acroſticks and Anagrams. Firſt, might be found Men of Skill and Penetration who can diſcern that all initial Letters have political Meanings. Thus *N* ſhall ſignify a Plot,

Plot, *B* a Regiment of Horſe, *L* a Fleet at Sea. Or ſecondly, by tranſpoſing the Letters of the Alphabet in any ſuſpected Paper, who can diſcover the deepeſt Deſigns of a diſcontented Party. So for example, if I ſhould ſay in a Letter to a Friend, *Our Brother* Tom *has juſt got the Piles*, a Man of Skill in this Art would diſcover how the ſame Letters which compoſe that Sentence, may be analyſed into the following Words; *Reſiſt——a Plot is brought Home———The Tour.* And this is the Anagrammatick Method.

THE Profeſſor made me great Acknowledgments for communicating theſe Obſervations, and promiſed to make honourable mention of me in his Treatiſe.

I ſaw nothing in this Country that could invite me to a longer Continuance, and began to think of returning home to *England.*

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

The Author leaves Lagado, *arrives at* Maldonada. *No Ship ready. He takes a ſhort Voyage to* Glubbdubdrib. *His Reception by the Governor.*

THE Continent of which this Kingdom was a part, extends it ſelf, as I have reaſon to believe, Eaſtward to that unknown Tract of *America*, Weſtward of *California*, and North to the Pacifick Ocean, which is not above a hundred and fifty Miles from *Lagado*, where there is a good Port, and much Commerce with the great Iſland of *Luggnagg*, ſituated to the North-Weſt about 29 Degrees North Latitude, and 140 Longitude. This Iſland of *Luggnagg* ſtands South

South-Eaſtwards of *Japan* about an hundred Leagues diſtant. There is a ſtrict Alliance between the *Japaneſe* Emperor and the King of *Luggnagg*, which affords frequent Opportunities of ſailing from one Iſland to the other. I determined therefore to direct my Courſe this way, in order to my return to *Europe*. I hired two Mules with a Guide to ſhew me the way, and carry my ſmall Baggage. I took leave of my noble Protector, who had ſhewn me ſo much Favour, and made me a generous Preſent at my departure.

My Journey was without any Accident or Adventure worth relating. When I arrived at the Port of *Maldonada*, (for ſo it is called) there was no Ship in the Harbour bound for *Luggnagg*, nor like to be in ſome time. The Town is about as large as *Portſmouth*. I ſoon fell into ſome Acquaintance, and was very hoſpitably received. A Gentleman of Diſtinction ſaid to me thar

that ſince the Ships bound for *Luggnagg* could not be ready in leſs than a Month, it might be no diſagreeable Amuſement for me to take a Trip to the little Iſland of *Glubbdubdribb*, about five Leagues off to the South-Weſt. He offered himſelf and a Friend to accompany me, and that I ſhould be provided with a ſmall convenient Barque for the Voyage.

GLUBBDUBDRIBB, as nearly as I can interpret the Word, ſignifies the Iſland of *Sorcerers* or *Magicians*. It is about one third as large as the Iſle of *Wight*, and extremely fruitful: It is governed by the Head of a certain Tribe, who are all Magicians. This Tribe marries only among each other, and the eldeſt in Succeſſion is Prince or Governor. He hath a noble Palace, and a Park of about three thouſand Acres, ſurrounded by a Wall of hewn Stone twenty Foot high. In this Park are ſeveral ſmaller Incloſures for Cattle, Corn, and Gardening.

THE Governor and his Family are ſerved and attended by Domeſticks of a kind ſomewhat unuſual. By his skill in Necromancy, he hath a Power of calling whom he pleaſeth from the Dead, and commanding their Service for twenty-four hours, but no longer; nor can he call the ſame Perſons up again in leſs than three Months, except upon very extraordinary occaſions.

WHEN we arrived at the Iſland, which was about eleven in the Morning, one of the Gentlemen who accompanied me, went to the Governor, and deſired admittance for a Stranger, who came on purpoſe to have the honour of attending on his Highneſs. This was immediately granted, and we all three enter'd the Gate of the Palace between two Rows of Guards, armed and dreſſed after a very antick manner, and ſomething in their Countenances that made my Fleſh creep with a Horror I cannot expreſs. We paſſed

through ſeveral Apartments between Servants of the ſame ſort, ranked on each ſide as before, till we came to the Chamber of Preſence, where, after three profound Obeyſances, and a few general Queſtions, we were permitted to ſit on three Stools near the loweſt Step of his Highneſs's Throne. He underſtood the Language of *Balnibarbi*, although it were different from that of his Iſland. He deſired me to give him ſome account of my Travels; and to let me ſee that I ſhould be treated without Ceremony, he diſmiſſed all his Attendants with a turn of his Finger; at which, to my great aſtoniſhment, they vaniſhed in an Inſtant, like Viſions in a Dream, when we awake on a ſudden. I could not recover my ſelf in ſome time, till the Governor aſſured me that I ſhould receive no hurt; and obſerving my two Companions to be under no Concern, who had been often entertained in the ſame manner, I began to take courage, and related to his Highneſs a ſhort Hiſtory

ſtory of my ſeveral Adventures, yet not without ſome heſitation, and frequently looking behind me to the place where I had ſeen thoſe Domeſtick Spectres. I had the honour to dine with the Governor, where a new Set of Ghoſts ſerved up the Meat, and waited at Table. I now obſerved myſelf to be leſs terrified than I had been in the Morning. I ſtaid till Sun-ſet, but humbly deſired his Highneſs to excuſe me for not accepting of his Invitation of lodging in the Palace. My two Friends and I lay at a private Houſe in the Town adjoining, which is the Capital of this little Iſland; and the next Morning we returned to pay our Duty to the Governor, as he was pleaſed to command us.

AFTER this manner we continued in the Iſland for ten days, moſt part of every day with the Governor, and at Night in our Lodging. I ſoon grew ſo familiariz'd to the ſight of Spirits, that after the third or fourth time they gave

me no Emotion at all; or if I had any Apprehenſions left, my Curioſity prevailed over them. For his Highneſs the Governor ordered me to call up whatever Perſons I would chuſe to name, and in whatever Numbers, among all the Dead from the beginning of the World to the preſent time, and command them to anſwer any Queſtions I ſhould think fit to ask; with this condition, that my Queſtions muſt be confined within the compaſs of the Times they lived in. And one thing I might depend upon, that they would certainly tell me truth, for Lying was a Talent of no uſe in the lower World.

I made my humble Acknowledgements to his Highneſs for ſo great a Favour. We were in a Chamber, from whence there was a fair Proſpect into the Park. And becauſe my firſt Inclination was to be entertained with Scenes of Pomp and Magnificence, I deſired to ſee *Alexander the Great*, at the head of his

his Army just after the Battle of *Arbela*; which upon a Motion of the Governor's Finger immediately appeared in a large Field under the Window, where we stood. *Alexander* was called up in the Room: It was with great difficulty that I understood his *Greek*, and had but little of my own. He assured me upon his Honour that he was not poisoned, but died of a Fever by excessive Drinking.

NEXT I saw *Hanibal* passing the *Alps*, who told me he had not a drop of Vinegar in his Camp.

I saw *Cæsar* and *Pompey* at the head of their Troops just ready ro engage. I saw the former in his last great Triumph. I desired that the Senate of *Rome* might appear before me in one large Chamber, and an Assembly of somewhat a latter Age, in Counterview in another. The first seemed to be an Assembly of Heroes and Demy-Gods: the

the other a Knot of Pedlars, Pick-pockets, Highway-men and Bullies.

THE Governor at my Requeſt gave the Sign for *Cæſar* and *Brutus* to advance towards us. I was ſtruck with a profound Veneration at the ſight of *Brutus*, and could eaſily diſcover the moſt conſummate Virtue, the greateſt Intrepidity, and Firmneſs of Mind, the trueſt Love of his Country, and general Benevolence for Mankind in every Lineament of his Countenance. I obſerved with much pleaſure, that theſe two Perſons were in good Intelligence with each other, and *Cæſar* freely confeſſed to me, that the greateſt Actions of his own Life were not equal by many degrees to the Glory of taking it away. I had the honour to have much Converſation with *Brutus*; and was told that his Anceſtors *Junius*, *Socrates*, *Epaminondas*, *Cato* the Younger, Sir *Thomas More* and himſelf, were perpetually together: a *Sextumvirate* to which all the Ages

Ages of the World cannot add a Seventh.

It would be tedious to trouble the Reader with relating what vaſt Numbers of illuſtrious Perſons were called up, to gratify that inſatiable Deſire I had to ſee the World in every Period of Antiquity placed before me. I chiefly fed mine Eyes with beholding the Deſtroyers of Tyrants and Uſurpers, and the Reſtorers of Liberty to oppreſſed and injured Nations. But it is impoſſible to expreſs the Satisfaction I received in my own Mind, after ſuch a manner as to make it a ſuitable Entertainment to the Reader.

CHAP. VIII.

A further Account of Glubbdubdrib. *Antient and Modern Hiſtory corrected.*

HAVING a deſire to ſee thoſe Ancients, who were moſt renowned for Wit and Learning, I ſet apart one Day on purpoſe. I propoſed that *Homer* and *Ariſtotle* might appear at the head of all their Commentators; but theſe were ſo numerous, that ſome hundreds were forced to attend in the Court, and outward Rooms of the Palace. I knew and could diſtinguiſh thoſe two Heroes at

firſt

firſt ſight, not only from the Croud, but from each other. *Homer* was the taller and comelier Perſon of the two, walked very erect for one of his Age, and his Eyes were the moſt quick and piercing I ever beheld. *Ariſtotle* ſtooped much, and made uſe of a Staff. His Viſage was meager, his Hair lank and thin, and his Voice hollow. I ſoon diſcovered that both of them were perfect Strangers to the reſt of the Company, and had never ſeen or heard of them before. And I had a Whiſper from a Ghoſt, who ſhall be nameleſs, that theſe Commentators always kept in the moſt diſtant Quarters from their Principals in the lower World, through a Conſciouſneſs of Shame and Guilt, becauſe they had ſo horribly miſrepreſented the Meaning of thoſe Authors to Poſterity. I introduced *Didymus* and *Euſtathius* to *Homer*, and prevailed on him to treat them better than perhaps they deſerved; for he ſoon found they wanted a Genius to enter into the Spirit of a Poet.

But

But *Ariſtotle* was out of all patience with the account I gave him of *Scotus* and *Ramus*, as I preſented them to him; and he asked them, whether the reſt of the Tribe were as great Dunces as themſelves.

I then deſired the Governor to call up *Deſcartes* and *Gaſſendi*, with whom I prevailed to explain their Syſtems to *Ariſtotle*. This great Philoſopher freely acknowledged his own Miſtakes in Natural Philoſophy, becauſe he proceeded in many things upon Conjecture, as all Men muſt do; and he found, that *Gaſſendi*, who had made the Doctrine of *Epicurus* as palatable as he could, and the *Vortices* of *Deſcartes* were equally exploded. He predicted the ſame Fate to *Attraction*, whereof the preſent Learned are ſuch zealous Aſſertors. He ſaid, that new Syſtems of Nature were but new Faſhions, which would vary in every Age; and even thoſe who pretend to demonſtrate them from Mathematical Prin-

Principles, would flouriſh but a ſhort Period of time, and be out of vogue when that was determined.

I ſpent five days in converſing with many others of the antient Learned. I ſaw moſt of the firſt *Roman* Emperors. I prevailed on the Governor to call up *Eliogabalus*'s Cooks to dreſs us a Dinner, but they could not ſhew us much of their Skill, for want of Materials. A *Helot* of *Ageſilaus* made us a Diſh of *Spartan* Broth, but I was not able to get down a ſecond Spoonful.

THE two Gentlemen who conducted me to the Iſland, were preſſed by their private Affairs to return in three days, which I employed in ſeeing ſome of the modern Dead, who had made the greateſt Figure for two or three hundred Years paſt in our own and other Countries of *Europe*; and having been always a great Admirer of old illuſtrious Families, I deſired the Governor would call up

up a dozen or two of Kings with their Anceſtors in order for eight or nine Generations. But my Diſappointment was grievous and unexpected. For inſtead of a long train with Royal Diadems, I ſaw in one Family two Fidlers, three ſpruce Courtiers, and an *Italian* Prelate. In another a Barber, an Abbot, and two Cardinals. I have too great a Veneration for Crowned Heads to dwell any longer on ſo nice a Subject. But as to Counts, Marqueſſes, Dukes, Earls, and the like, I was not ſo ſcrupulous. And I confeſs it was not without ſome pleaſure that I found my ſelf able to trace the particular Features, by which certain Families are diſtinguiſhed, up to their Originals. I could plainly diſcover from whence one Family derives a long Chin, why a ſecond hath abounded with Knaves for two Generations, and Fools for two more; why a third happened to be crack-brained, and a fourth to be Sharpers. Whence it came what *Polydore Virgil* ſays of a certain great Houſe,

Nec

Nec Vir fortis, nec Fœmina caſta. How Cruelty, Falſhood, and Cowardice grew to be Characteriſticks by which certain Families are diſtinguiſhed as much as by their Coat of Arms. Who firſt brought the Pox into a noble Houſe, which hath lineally deſcended in ſcrophulous Tumours to their Poſterity. Neither could I wonder at all this, when I ſaw ſuch an Interruption of Lineages by Pages, Lacqueys, Valets, Coachmen, Gameſters, Captains, and Pick-pockets.

I was chiefly diſguſted with modern Hiſtory. For having ſtrictly examined all the Perſons of greateſt Name in the Courts of Princes for an hundred Years paſt, I found how the World had been miſled by proſtitute Writers, to aſcribe the greateſt Exploits in War to Cowards, the wiſeſt Counſel to Fools, Sincerity to Flatterers, *Roman* Virtue to Betrayers of their Country, Piety to Atheiſts, Chaſtity to Sodomites, Truth to Informers. How many innocent and excellent Perſons

ſons had been codemned to Death or Baniſhment, by the practiſing of great Miniſters upon the Corruption of Judges, and the Malice of Faction. How many Villains had been exalted to the higheſt Places of Truſt, Power, Dignity, and Profit: How great a ſhare in the Motions and Events of Courts, Councils, and Senates might be challenged by Bawds, Whores, Pimps, Paraſites, and Buffoons: How low an opinion I had of human Wiſdom and Integrity, when I was truly informed of the Springs and Motives of great Enterprizes and Revolutions in the World, and of the contemptible Accidents to which they owed their Succeſs.

HERE I diſcovered the Roguery and Ignorance of thoſe who pretend to write *Anecdotes*, or ſecret Hiſtory, who ſend ſo many Kings to their Graves with a Cup of Poiſon; will repeat the Diſcourſe between a Prince and Chief Miniſter, where no Witneſs was by; unlock

unlock the Thoughts and Cabinets of Embaſſadors and Secretaries of State, and have the perpetual misfortune to be miſtaken. Here I diſcovered the ſecret Cauſes of many great Events that have ſurprized the World, how a Whore can govern the Back-ſtairs, the Back-ſtairs a Council, and the Council a Senate. A General confeſſed in my preſence, that he got a Victory purely by the force of Cowardice and ill Conduct; and an Admiral, that for want of proper Intelligence, he beat the Enemy to whom he intended to betray the Fleet. Three Kings proteſted to me, that in their whole Reigns they did never once prefer any Perſon of Merit, unleſs by Miſtake, or Treachery of ſome Miniſter in whom they confided: Neither would they do it, if they were to live again; and they ſhewed with great ſtrength of Reaſon, that the Royal Throne could not be ſupported without Corruption, becauſe that poſitive, confident, reſtive Temper, which

which Virtue infuſed into Man, was a perpetual Clog to Publick Buſineſs.

I had the Curioſity to enquire in a particular manner, by what method great numbers had procured to themſelves high Titles of Honour, and prodigious Eſtates; and I confined my Enquiry to a very modern Period: However, without grating upon preſent Times, becauſe I would be ſure to give no Offence even to Foreigners, (for I hope the Reader need not be told, that I do not in the leaſt intend my own Country in what I ſay upon this occaſion) a great number of Perſons concerned were called up, and upon a very ſlight Examination, diſcover'd ſuch a Scene of Infamy, that I cannot reflect upon it without ſome Seriouſneſs. Perjury, Oppreſſion, Subornation, Fraud, Pandariſm, and the like *Infirmities* were amongſt the moſt excuſable Arts they had to mention, and for theſe I gave, as it was reaſonable, great allowance. But when ſome confeſſed they

they owed their Greatneſs and Wealth to Sodomy or Inceſt, others to the proſtituting of their own Wives and Daughters; others to the betraying their Country or their Prince; ſome to Poiſoning, more to the perverting of Juſtice in order to deſtroy the innocent: I hope I may be pardoned if theſe Diſcoveries inclined me a little to abate of that profound Veneration which I am naturally apt to pay to Perſons of high Rank, who ought to be treated with the utmoſt Reſpect due to their ſublime Dignity, by us their Inferiors.

I had often read of ſome great Services done to Princes and States, and deſired to ſee the Perſons by whom thoſe Services were performed. Upon enquiry I was told that their Names were to be found on no Record, except a few of them whom Hiſtory hath repreſented as the vileſt Rogues and Traitors. As to the reſt, I had never once heard of them. They all appeared with dejected Looks, and

in the meaneſt Habit, moſt of them telling me they died in Poverty and Diſgrace, and the reſt on a Scaffold or a Gibbet.

AMONG the reſt, there was one Perſon whoſe Caſe appeared a little ſingular. He had a Youth about eighteen Years old ſtanding by his ſide. He told me he had for many Years been Commander of a Ship, and in the Sea-Fight at *Actium*, had the good fortune to break through the Enemy's great Line of Battle, ſink three of their Capital Ships, and take a fourth, which was the ſole Cauſe of *Anthony*'s Flight, and of the Victory that enſued; that the Youth ſtanding by him, his only Son, was killed in the Action. He added, that upon the Confidence of ſome Merit, this War being at an end, he went to *Rome*, and ſolicited at the Court of *Auguſtus* to be preferred to a greater Ship, whoſe Commander had been killed; but without any regard to his Pretenſions, it

it was given to a Youth who had never ſeen the Sea, the Son of *Libertina*, who waited on one of the Emperor's Miſtreſſes. Returning back to his own Veſſels, he was charged with neglect of Duty, and the Ship given to a Favourite Page of *Publicola* the Vice-Admiral; whereupon he retired to a poor Farm at a great diſtance from *Rome*, and there ended his Life. I was ſo curious to know the truth of this Story, that I deſired *Agrippa* might be called, who was Admiral in that Fight. He appeared, and confirmed the whole Account, but with much more advantage to the Captain, whoſe Modeſty had extenuated or concealed a great part of his Merit.

I was ſurprized to find Corruption grown ſo high and ſo quick in that Empire, by the force of Luxury ſo lately introduced, which made me leſs wonder at many parallel Caſes in other Countries, where Vices of all kinds have reigned ſo much longer, and where the whole

Praiſe as well as Pillage hath been engroſſed by the chief Commander, who perhaps had the leaſt Title to either.

As every Perſon called up made exactly the ſame appearance he had done in the World, it gave me melancholy Reflections to obſerve how much the Race of human kind was degenerated among us, within theſe hundred Years paſt. How the Pox under all its Conſequences and Denominations had altered every Lineament of an *Engliſh* Countenance, ſhortned the Size of Bodies, unbraced the Nerves, relaxed the Sinews and Muſcles, introduced a ſallow Complexion, and rendered the Fleſh looſe and *Rancid*.

I deſcended ſo low, as to deſire that ſome *Engliſh* Yeomen of the old ſtamp, might be ſummoned to appear, once ſo famous for the Simplicity of their Manners, Dyet and Dreſs, for Juſtice in their Dealings, for their true Spirit of Liberty,

for

for their Valour and Love of their Country. Neither could I be wholly unmov'd after comparing the Living with the Dead, when I considered how all these pure native Virtues were prostituted for a piece of Money by their Grand-children, who in selling their Votes, and managing at Elections, have acquired every Vice and Corruption that can possibly be learned in a Court.

CHAP. IX.

The Author's Return to Maldonada. *Sails to the Kingdom of* Luggnagg. *The Author confined. He is ſent for to Court. The manner of his Admittance. The King's great Lenity to his Subjects.*

THE Day of our Departure being come, I took leave of his Highneſs the Governor of *Glubbdubdribb*, and returned with my two Companions to *Maldonada*, where after a Fortnight's waiting, a Ship was ready to ſail for *Luggnagg*. The two Gentlemen and ſome others were ſo generous and kind as to furniſh me with Proviſions, and ſee me on board. I was a Month in this Voyage. We had one violent Storm, and were under a neceſſi-

ty

ty of ſteering Weſtward to get into the Trade-Wind, which holds for above ſixty Leagues. On the 21ſt of *April*, 1711. we ſailed in the River *Clumegnig*, which is a Sea-port Town, at the South-Eaſt Point of *Luggnagg*. We caſt Anchor within a League of the Town, and made a Signal for a Pilot. Two of them came on board in leſs than half an hour, by whom we were guided between certain Shoals and Rocks which are very dangerous in a Paſſage to a large Baſin, where a Fleet may ride in ſafety within a Cable's length of the Town-Wall.

SOME of our Sailors, whether out of Treachery or Inadvertence, had informed the Pilots that I was a Stranger and a great Traveller, whereof theſe gave notice to a Cuſtom-Houſe Officer, by whom I was examined very ſtrictly upon my landing. This Officer ſpoke to me in the Language of *Balnibarbi*, which by the force of much Commerce is generally underſtood in that Town, eſpeci-

ally by Sea-men, and thoſe employed in the Cuſtoms. I gave him a ſhort Account of ſome Particulars, and made my Story as plauſible and conſiſtent as I could; but I thought it neceſſary to diſguiſe my Country, and call my ſelf an *Hollander*, becauſe my Intentions were for *Japan*, and I knew the *Dutch* were the only *Europeans* permitted to enter into that Kingdom. I therefore told the Officer, that having been ſhipwrecked on the Coaſt of *Balnibarbi*, and caſt on a Rock, I was received up into *Laputa*, or the flying Iſland (of which he had often heard) and was now endeavouring to get to *Japan*, from whence I might find a Convenience of returning to my own Country. The Officer ſaid, I muſt be confined till he could receive Orders from Court, for which he would write immediately, and hoped to receive an Anſwer in a fortnight. I was carried to a convenient Lodging, with a Centry placed at the Door; however, I had the liberty of a large Garden, and was treated

ted with Humanity enough, being maintained all the time at the King's charge. I was invited by ſeveral Perſons, chiefly out of Curioſity, becauſe it was reported that I came from Countries very remote, of which they never heard.

I hired a young Man, who came in the ſame Ship, to be an Interpreter; he was a Native of *Luggnagg*, but had lived ſome Years at *Maldonada*, and was a perfect Maſter of both Languages. By his aſſiſtance I was able to hold a Converſation with thoſe who came to viſit me; but this conſiſted only of their Queſtions, and my Anſwers.

THE Diſpatch came from Court about the time we expected. It contain'd a Warrant for conducting me and my Retinue to *Traldragdubh* or *Trildrogdrib*, for it is pronounced both ways as near as I can remember, by a party of ten Horſe. All my Retinue was that poor Lad for an Interpreter, whom I perſuaded

ded into my Service, and at my humble Requeſt, we had each of us a Mule to ride on. A Meſſenger was diſpatch'd half a day's Journey before us, to give the King notice of my Approach, and to deſire that his Majeſty would pleaſe to appoint a Day and Hour, when it would be his gracious Pleaſure that I might have the honour to *lick the Duſt before his Foot-ſtool.* This is the Court Style, and I found it to be more than matter of form. For upon my Admittance two days after my arrival, I was commanded to crawl on my Belly, and lick the Floor as I advanced; but on account of my being a Stranger, care was taken to have it ſwept ſo clean, that the Duſt was not offenſive. However this was a peculiar Grace, not allowed to any but Perſons of the higheſt Rank, when they deſire an Admittance. Nay, ſometimes the Floor is ſtrewed with Duſt on purpoſe, when the Perſon to be admitted happens to have powerful Enemies at Court. And I have ſeen a great Lord with his Mouth

Mouth ſo crammed, that when he had crept to the proper Diſtance from the Throne, he was not able to ſpeak a Word. Neither is there any remedy, becauſe it is Capital for thoſe who receive an Audience to ſpit or wipe their Mouths in his Majeſty's preſence. There is indeed another Cuſtom, which I cannot altogether approve of. When the King hath a mind to put any of his Nobles to death in a gentle indulgent manner, he commands to have the Floor ſtrewed with a certain brown Powder, of a deadly Compoſition, which being licked up, infallibly kills him in twenty-four Hours. But in juſtice to this Prince's great Clemency, and the care he hath of his Subjects Lives, (wherein it were much to be wiſhed that the Monarchs of *Europe* would imitate him) it muſt be mentioned for his Honour, that ſtrict orders are given to have the infected parts of the Floor well waſhed after every ſuch Execution; which if his Domeſticks neglect, they are in danger of

of incurring his Royal Diſpleaſure. I my ſelf heard him give Directions, that one of his Pages ſhould be whipt, whoſe turn it was to give notice about waſhing the Floor after an Execution, but maliciouſly had omitted it; by which Neglect, a young Lord of great Hopes coming to an Audience, was unfortunately poiſoned, although the King at that time had no deſign againſt his Life. But this good Prince was ſo gracious, as to forgive the poor Page his Whipping, upon promiſe that he would do ſo no more, without ſpecial Orders.

To return from this Digreſſion; when I had crept within four Yards of the Throne, I raiſed my ſelf gently upon my Knees, and then ſtriking my Forehead ſeven times on the Ground, I pronounced the following Words, as they had been taught me the Night before, *Ickpling Gloffthrobb Squutſerummblhiop Mlaſhnalt, Zwin tnodbalkguffh Slhiophad Gurdlubh Aſht.* This is the Compliment

ment eſtabliſhed by the Laws of the Land for all Perſons admitted to the King's Preſence. It may be rendered into *Engliſh* thus: *May your cœleſtial Majeſty out-live the Sun, eleven Moons and an half.* To this the King returned ſome Anſwer, which although I could not underſtand, yet I replied as I had been directed; *Fluſt drin Yalerick Dwuldom praſtrad mirpuſh*, which properly ſignifies, *My Tongue is in the Mouth of my Friend*, and by this Expreſſion was meant that I deſired leave to bring my Interpreter; whereupon the young Man already mentioned was accordingly introduced, by whoſe Intervention I anſwer'd as many Queſtions as his Majeſty could put in above an hour. I ſpoke in the *Balnibarbian* Tongue, and my Interpreter delivered my Meaning in that of *Luggnagg*.

THE King was much delighted with my Company, and ordered his *Bliffmarklub*, or high Chamberlain, to appoint

a Lodging in the Court for me and my Interpreter, with a daily Allowance for my Table, and a large Purſe of Gold for my common Expences.

I ſtayed three Months in this Country out of perfect Obedience to his Majeſty, who was pleaſed highly to favour me, and made me very honourable Offers. But, I thought it more conſiſtent with Prudence and Juſtice to paſs the remainder of my Days with my Wife and Family.

CHAP. X.

The Luggnaggians *commended. A particular Deſcription of the* Struldbruggs, *with many Converſations between the Author and ſome eminent Perſons upon that Subject.*

THE *Luggnaggians* are a polite and generous People, and although they are not without ſome ſhare of that Pride which is peculiar to all *Eaſtern* Countries, yet they ſhew themſelves courteous to Strangers, eſpecially ſuch who are countenanced by the Court. I had many Acquaintance among Perſons of the beſt Faſhion, and being always attended by my Interpreter, the Converſation we had was not diſagreeable.

ONE

ONE Day in much good Company I was asked by a Perſon of Quality, whether I had ſeen any of their *Struldbruggs* or *Immortals*. I ſaid I had not, and deſired he would explain to me what he meant by ſuch an Appellation applyed to a mortal Creature. He told me, that ſometimes, though very rarely, a Child happened to be born in a Family with a red circular Spot in the Forehead, directly over the left Eyebrow, which was an infallible Mark that it ſhould never die. The Spot, as he deſcribed it, was about the compaſs of a Silver Three-pence, but in the courſe of Time grew larger, and changed its Colour; for at twelve Years old it became Green, ſo continued till five and twenty, then turn'd to a deep Blue; at five and forty it grew coal Black, and as large as an *Engliſh* Shilling, but never admitted any farther Alteration. He ſaid theſe Births were ſo rare, that he did not believe there could be above Eleven Hundred *Struldbruggs* of both Sexes

Sexes in the whole Kingdom, of which he computed about fifty in the Metropolis, and among the reſt a young Girl born about three Years ago. That theſe Productions were not peculiar to any Family, but a meer Effect of Chance; and the Children of the *Struldbruggs* themſelves, were equally mortal with the reſt of the People.

I freely own my ſelf to have been ſtruck with inexpreſſible Delight upon hearing this Account: And the Perſon who gave it me happening to underſtand the *Balnibarbian* Language, which I ſpoke very well, I could not forbear breaking out into Expreſſions perhaps a little too extravagant. I cryed out as in a Rapture; Happy Nation, where every Child hath at leaſt a chance for being immortal! Happy People, who enjoy ſo many living Examples of antient Virtue, and have Maſters ready to inſtruct them in the Wiſdom of all former Ages! But, happieſt beyond all

compariſon are thoſe excellent *Struldbruggs*, who born exempt from that univerſal Calamity of Human Nature, have their Minds free and diſengaged, without the weight and depreſſion of Spirits cauſed by the continual Apprehenſion of Death. I diſcovered my Admiration that I had not obſerved any of theſe illuſtrious Perſons at Court: the black Spot on the Fore-head, being ſo remarkable a Diſtinction, that I could not have eaſily overlooked it: And it was impoſſible that his Majeſty, a moſt judicious Prince, ſhould not provide himſelf with a good number of ſuch wiſe and able Counſellours. Yet perhaps the Virtue of thoſe Reverend Sages was too ſtrict for the Corrupt and Libertine Manners of a Court. And we often find by Experience, that young Men are too opinionative and volatile to be guided by the ſober Dictates of their Seniors. However, ſince the King was pleaſed to allow me acceſs to his Royal Perſon, I was reſolved upon the very firſt occaſion

to

to deliver my Opinion to him on this Matter freely, and at large by the help of my Interpreter; and whether he would please to take my Advice or no, yet in one thing I was determined, that his Majesty having frequently offered me an Establishment in this Country, I would with great thankfulness accept the Favour, and pass my Life here in the Conversation of those superiour Beings the *Struldbruggs*, if they would please to admit me.

THE Gentleman to whom I addressed my Discourse, because (as I have already observed) he spoke the Language of *Balnibarbi*, said to me with a sort of a Smile, which usually arises from Pity to the Ignorant, that he was glad of any occasion to keep me among them, and desired my permission to explain to the Company what I had spoke. He did so, and they talked together for some time in their own Language, whereof I understood not a

Syllable, neither could I obſerve by their Countenances what impreſſion my Diſcourſe had made on them. After a ſhort Silence, the ſame Perſon told me, that his Friends and mine (ſo he thought fit to expreſs himſelf) were very much pleaſed with the judicious Remarks I had made on the great Happineſs and Advantages of immortal Life; and they were deſirous to know in a particular manner, what Scheme of Living I ſhould have formed to my ſelf, if it had fallen to my Lot to have been born a *Struldbrugg*.

I anſwered, it was eaſy to be eloquent on ſo copious and delightful a Subject, eſpecially to me who have been often apt to amuſe my ſelf with Viſions of what I ſhould do if I were a King, a General, or a great Lord: And upon this very Caſe I had frequently run over the whole Syſtem how I ſhould employ my ſelf, and paſs the time if I were ſure to live for ever.

THAT,

THAT, if it had been my good fortune to come into the World a *Struldbrugg*, as ſoon as I could diſcover my own Happineſs by underſtanding the difference between Life and Death, I would firſt reſolve by all Arts and Methods whatſoever to procure my ſelf Riches. In the purſuit of which, by Thrift and Management, I might reaſonably expect in about two hundred Years, to be the wealthieſt Man in the Kingdom. In the ſecond place, I would from my earlieſt Youth apply my ſelf to the ſtudy of Arts and Sciences, by which I ſhould arrive in time to excel all others in Learning. Laſtly, I would carefully record every Action and Event of conſequence that happened in the Publick; impartially draw the Characters of the ſeveral Succeſſions of Princes, and great Miniſters of State, with my own Obſervations on every Point. I would exactly ſet down the ſeveral Changes in Cuſtoms, Languages, Faſhions, Dreſs, Dyet and Diverſions.

By all which Acquirements, I ſhould be a living Treaſury of Knowledge and Wiſdom, and certainly become the Oracle of the Nation.

I would never marry after threeſcore, but live in an hoſpitable manner, yet ſtill on the ſaving ſide. I would entertain myſelf in forming and directing the Minds of hopeful young Men, by convincing them from my own Remembrance, Experience and Obſervation, fortified by numerous Examples, of the uſefulneſs of Virtue in publick and private Life. But, my Choice and conſtant Companions ſhould be a Sett of my own immortal Brother-hood, among whom I would elect a dozen from the moſt ancient down to my own Contemporaries. Where any of theſe wanted Fortunes, I would provide them with convenient Lodges round my own Eſtate, and have ſome of them always at my Table, only mingling a few of the moſt valuable among you Mortals, whom

whom length of Time would harden me to loſe with little or no reluctance, and treat your Poſterity after the ſame manner, juſt as a Man diverts himſelf with the annual Succeſſion of Pinks and Tulips in his Garden, without regretting the loſs of thoſe which withered the preceding Year.

THESE *Struldbruggs* and I would mutually communicate our Obſervations and Memorials through the Courſe of Time, remark the ſeveral Gradations by which Corruption ſteals into the World, and oppoſe it in every ſtep, by giving perpetual Warning and Inſtruction to Mankind; which, added to the ſtrong Influence of our own Example, would probably prevent that continual Degeneracy of Human Nature ſo juſtly complained of in all Ages.

ADD to all this, the pleaſure of ſeeing the various Revolutions of States and Empires, the Changes in the lower

and upper World, ancient Cities in Ruins, and obſcure Villages become the Seats of Kings. Famous Rivers leſſening into ſhallow Brooks, the Ocean leaving one Coaſt dry, and overwhelming another: The Diſcovery of many Countries yet unknown. Barbarity over-running the politeſt Nations, and the moſt barbarous become civilized. I ſhould then ſee the Diſcovery of the *Longitude*, the *Perpetual Motion*, the *Univerſal Medicine*, and many other great Inventions brought to the utmoſt Perfection.

WHAT wonderful Diſcoveries ſhould we make in Aſtronomy, by outliving and confirming our own Predictions, by obſerving the Progreſs and Returns of Comets, with the Changes of Motion in the Sun, Moon, and Stars.

I enlarged upon many other Topicks which the natural deſire of endleſs Life and ſublunary Happineſs could eaſily furniſh me with. When I had ended,

and

and the Sum of my Diſcourſe had been interpreted as before, to the reſt of the Company, there was a good deal of Talk among them in the Language of the Country, not without ſome Laughter at my expence. At laſt the ſame Gentleman who had been my Interpreter, ſaid, he was deſired by the reſt to ſet me right in a few Miſtakes, which I had fallen into through the common Imbecility of human Nature, and upon that allowance was leſs anſwerable for them. That this Breed of *Struldbruggs* was peculiar to their Country, for there were no ſuch People either in *Balnibarbi* or *Japan*, where he had the honour to be Embaſſador from his Majeſty, and found the Natives in both theſe Kingdoms very hard to believe that the Fact was poſſible; and it appeared from my Aſtoniſhment when he firſt mentioned the matter to me, that I received it as a thing wholly new, and ſcarcely to be credited. That in the two Kingdoms above mentioned, where during his Reſidence he had con-

converſe very much, he obſerved long Life to be the univerſal Deſire and Wiſh of Mankind. That whoever had one Foot in the Grave, was ſure to hold back the other as ſtrongly as he could. That the eldeſt had ſtill hopes of living one day longer, and looked on Death as the greateſt Evil, from which Nature always prompted him to retreat; only in this Iſland of *Luggnagg*, the Appetite for living was not ſo eager, from the continual Example of the *Struldbruggs* before their eyes.

THAT the Syſtem of Living contrived by me was unreaſonable and unjuſt, becauſe it ſuppoſed a Perpetuity of Youth, Health, and Vigour, which no Man could be ſo fooliſh to hope, however extravagant he may be in his Wiſhes. That the Queſtion therefore was not whether a Man would chuſe to be always in the Prime of Youth, attended with Proſperity and Health, but how he would paſs a perpetual Life under all the

the usual Disadvantages which old Age brings along with it. For although few Men will avow their Desires of being immortal upon such hard Conditions, yet in the two Kingdoms before-mentioned of *Balnibarbi* and *Japan*, he observed that every Man desired to put off Death for some time longer, let it approach ever so late; and he rarely heard of any Man who died willingly, except he were incited by the Extremity of Grief or Torture. And he appealed to me, whether in those Countries I had travelled as well as my own, I had not observed the same general Disposition.

After this Preface, he gave me a particular Account of the *Struldbruggs* among them. He said they commonly acted like Mortals, till about thirty Years old, after which by degrees they grew melancholy and dejected, increasing in both till they came to four-score. This he learn'd from their own Confession; for otherwise there not being above two

or

or three of that Species born in an Age; were too few to form a general Obſervation by. When they came to fourſcore Years, which is reckoned the Extremity of living in this Country, they had not only all the Follies and Infirmities of other old Men, but many more, which aroſe from the dreadful Proſpects of never dying. They were not only Opinionative, Peeviſh, Covetous, Moroſe, Vain, Talkative, but uncapable of Friendſhip, and dead to all natural Affection, which never deſcended below their Grand-Children. Envy and impotent Deſires are their prevailing Paſſions. But thoſe Objects againſt which their Envy ſeems principally directed, are the Vices of the younger ſort and the Deaths of the old. By reflecting on the former, they find themſelves cut off from all poſſibility of Pleaſure; and whenever they ſee a Funeral, they lament and repine that others are gone to an Harbour of Reſt, to which they themſelves never can hope to arrive.

They

They have no Remembrance of any thing but what they learned and obſerved in their Youth and middle Age, and even that is very imperfect. And for the Truth or Particulars of any Fact, it is ſafer to depend on common Traditions than upon their beſt Recollections. The leaſt miſerable among them appear to be thoſe who turn to Dotage, and entirely loſe their Memories; theſe meet with more Pity and Aſſiſtance, becauſe they want many bad Qualities which abound in others.

IF a *Struldbrugg* happen to marry one of his own kind, the Marriage is diſſolved of courſe by the Courteſy of the Kingdom, as ſoon as the younger of the two come to be four-ſcore. For the Law thinks it a reaſonable Indulgence, that thoſe who are condemned without any Fault of their own to a perpetual Continuance in the World, ſhould not have their Miſery doubled by the Load of a Wife.

As soon as they have compleated the term of eighty Years, they are look'd on as dead in Law; their Heirs immediately succeed to their Estates, only a small Pittance is reserved for their Support, and the poor ones are maintained at the publick Charge. After that Period they are held incapable of any Employment of Trust or Profit, they cannot purchase Lands or take Leases, neither are they allowed to be Witnesses in any Cause, either Civil or Criminal, not even for the Decision of Meers and Bounds.

At Ninety they lose their Teeth and Hair, they have at that age no Distinction of Taste, but eat and drink whatever they can get, without Relish or Appetite: The Diseases they were subject to, still continuing without increasing or diminishing. In talking they forgot the common Appellation of Things, and the Names of Persons, even of those who are the nearest Friends and

and Relations. For the ſame reaſon, they never can amuſe themſelves with reading, becauſe their Memory will not ſerve to carry them from the beginning of a Sentence to the end; and by this Defect they are deprived of the only Entertainment whereof they might otherwiſe be capable.

THE Language of this Country being always upon the Flux, the *Struldbruggs* of one Age do not underſtand thoſe of another, neither are they able after two hundred Years to hold any Converſation (farther than by a few general Words) with their Neighbours the Mortals; and thus they lie under the diſadvantage of living like Foreigners in their own Country.

THIS was the Account given me of the *Struldbruggs*, as near as I can remember. I afterwards ſaw five or ſix of different Ages, the youngeſt not above two hundred Years old, who were brought

brought me at ſeveral times by ſome of my Friends; but although they were told that I was a great Traveller, and had ſeen all the World, they had not the leaſt Curioſity to ask me a Queſtion; only deſired I would give them *Slumskudask*, or a Token of Remembrance, which is a modeſt way of begging, to avoid the Law that ſtrictly forbids it; becauſe they are provided for by the Publick, although indeed with a very ſcanty Allowance.

THEY are deprived and hated by all ſort of People: when one of them is born, it is reckoned ominous, and their Birth is recorded very particularly; ſo that you may know their Age by conſulting the Regiſtry, which however hath not been kept above a thouſand Years paſt, or at leaſt hath been deſtroyed by Time or publick Diſturbances. But the uſual way of computing how old they are, is by asking them what Kings or great Perſons they can remember, and then

then consulting History, for infallibly the last Prince, in their mind, did not begin his Reign after they were fourscore Years old.

THEY were the most mortifying Sight I ever beheld, and the Women more horrible than the Men. Besides the usual Deformities in extreme old Age, they acquired an additional Ghastliness in proportion to their Number of Years, which is not to be described; and among half a dozen, I soon distinguished which was the eldest, although there was not above a Century or two between them.

THE Reader will easily believe, that from what I had heard and seen, my keen Appetite for Perpetuity of Life was much abated. I grew heartily ashamed of the pleasing Visions I had formed, and thought no Tyrant could invent a Death into which I would not run with pleasure from such

a Life. The King heard of all that had passed between me and my Friends upon this Occasion, and rallied me very pleasantly, wishing I would send a Couple of *Struldbruggs* to my own Country, to arm our People against the Fear of Death; but this it seems is forbidden by the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, or else I should have been well content with the Trouble and Expence of transporting them.

I could not but agree that the Laws of this Kingdom, relating to the *Struldbruggs*, were founded upon the strongest Reasons, and such as any other Country would be under the Necessity of enacting in the like Circumstances. Otherwise, as Avarice is the necessary Consequent of old Age, those Immortals would in time become Proprietors of the whole Nation, and engross the Civil Power, which for want of Abilities to manage, must end in the Ruin of the Publick.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

The Author leaves Luggnagg, *and ſails to* Japan. *From thence he returns in a* Dutch *Ship to* Amſterdam, *and from* Amſterdam *to* England.

I THOUGHT this Account of the *Struldbruggs* might be ſome Entertainment to the Reader, becauſe it ſeems to be a little out of the common way; at leaſt, I do not remember to have met the like in any Book of Travels that hath come to my hands: And if I am deceived, my Excuſe muſt be, that it is neceſſary for Travellers, who deſcribe the ſame Country, very often to agree in dwelling on the ſame Particulars, without deſerving the Cenſure of having borrowed or tranſcribed from thoſe who wrote before them.

THERE is indeed a perpetual Commerce between this Kingdom and the

great Empire of *Japan*, and it is very probable that the *Japaneſe* Authors may have given ſome account of the *Struldbruggs*; but my Stay in *Japan* was ſo ſhort, and I was ſo intirely a Stranger to that Language, that I was not qualified to make any Enquiries. But I hope the *Dutch*, upon this Notice, will be curious and able enough to ſupply my Defects.

HIS Majeſty having often preſſed me to accept ſome Employment in his Court, and finding me abſolutely determined to return to my Native Country, was pleaſed to give me his Licence to depart, and honoured me with a Letter of Recommendation under his own Hand to the Emperor of *Japan*. He likewiſe preſented me with four hundred forty four large Pieces of Gold (this Nation delighting in even Numbers) and a red Diamond, which I ſold in *England* for eleven hundred Pounds.

ON the fixth day of *May*, 1709, I took a ſolemn Leave of his Majeſty,

and all my Friends. This Prince was so gracious, as to order a Guard to conduct me to *Glanguenſtald*, which is a Royal Port to the South-West part of the Island. In six days I found a Vessel ready to carry me to *Japan*; and spent fifteen days in the Voyage. We landed at a small Port-Town called *Xamoſchi*, situated on the South-East part of *Japan*; the Town lies on the Western Point, where there is a narrow Streight, leading Northward into a long Arm of the Sea, upon the North-West part of which, *Yedo*, the Metropolis, stands. At landing, I shewed the Custom-house Officers my Letter from the King of *Luggnagg* to his Imperial Majesty. They knew the Seal perfectly well; it was as broad as the Palm of my Hand. The Impression was, *A King lifting up a Lame Beggar from the Earth.* The Magistrates of the Town hearing of my Letter, received me as a Publick Minister; they provided me with Carriages and Servants, and bore my Charges to *Yedo*, where I was admitted to an Audience, and deli-

delivered my Letter, which was opened with great Ceremony, and explained to the Emperor by an Interpreter, who then gave me notice, by his Majesty's Order, that I should signify my Request, and whatever it were, it should be granted for the sake of his Royal Brother of *Luggnagg*. This Interpreter was a Person employed to transact Affairs with the *Hollanders*; he soon conjectured by my Countenance that I was an *European*, and therefore repeated his Majesty's Commands in *Low-Dutch*, which he spoke perfectly well. I answered, (as I had before determined,) that I was a *Dutch* Merchant, shipwrecked in a very remote Country, from whence I travelled by Sea and Land to *Luggnagg*, and then took shipping for *Japan*, where I knew my Countrymen often traded, and with some of these I hoped to get an Opportunity of returning into *Europe*: I therefore most humbly entreated his Royal Favour to give Order, that I should be conducted in Safety to *Nangasac*. To this I added another Petition,

tion, that for the ſake of my Patron the King of *Luggnagg*, his Majeſty would condeſcend to excuſe my performing the Ceremony impoſed on my Countrymen of *trampling upon the Crucifix*, becauſe I had been thrown into his Kingdom by my Misfortunes, without any Intention of Trading. When this latter Petition was interpreted to the Emperor, he ſeemed a little ſurprized, and ſaid, he believed I was the firſt of my Countrymen who ever made any Scruple in this Point, and that he began to doubt whether I was a real *Hollander*, or no, but rather ſuſpected I muſt be a CHRISTIAN. However, for the Reaſons I had offered, but chiefly to gratify the King of *Luggnagg*, by an uncommon Mark of his Favour, he would comply with the *Singularity* of my Humour; but the Affair, muſt be managed with Dexterity, and his Officers ſhould be commanded to let me paſs, as it were, by Forgetfulneſs. For he aſſured me, that if the Secret ſhould be diſcovered by my Countrymen, the *Dutch*, they would cut my Throat in the

the Voyage. I returned my Thanks by the Interpreter, for ſo unuſual a Favour, and ſome Troops being at that time on their March to *Nangaſac*, the Commanding Officer had Orders to convey me ſafe thither, with particular Inſtructions about the Buſineſs of the *Crucifix*.

ON the 9th Day of *June*, 1709, I arrived at *Nangaſac*, after a very long and troubleſome Journey. I ſoon fell into company of ſome *Dutch* Sailors, belonging to the *Amboyna* of *Amſterdam*, a ſtout Ship of 450 Tons. I had lived long in *Holland*, purſuing my Studies at *Leyden*, and I ſpoke *Dutch* well. The Seamen ſoon knew from whence I came laſt; they were curious to enquire into my Voyages and Courſe of Life. I made up a Story as ſhort and probable as I could, but concealed the greateſt part. I knew many Perſons in *Holland*; I was able to invent Names for my Parents, whom I pretended to be obſcure People in the Province of *Guelderland*. I would have given the Captain

Captain (one *Theodorus Vangrult*) what he pleaſed to ask for my Voyage to *Holland*; but underſtanding I was a Surgeon, he was contented to take half the uſual Rate, on condition that I would ſerve him in the way of my Calling. Before we took ſhipping, I was often ask'd by ſome of the Crew, whether I had performed the Ceremony above-mentioned: I evaded the Queſtion by general Anſwers, that I had ſatisfied the Emperor and Court in all Particulars. However, a malicious Rogue of a Skipper went to an Officer, and pointing to me, told him, I had not yet *trampled on the Crucifix*: But the other, who had received Inſtructions to let me paſs, gave the Raſcal twenty Strokes on the Shoulders with a Bamboo, after which I was no more troubled with ſuch Queſtions.

NOTHING happened worth mentioning in this Voyage. We ſailed with a fair Wind to the *Cape of Good Hope*, where we ſtaid only to take in freſh Water. On the 16th of *April* we arrived

rived safe to *Amsterdam*, having lost only three Men by Sickness in the Voyage, and a fourth who fell from the Fore-mast into the Sea, not far from the Coast of *Guinea*. From *Amsterdam* I soon after set sail for *England*, in a small Vessel belonging to that City.

ON the 10th of *April*, 1710, we put in at the *Downs*. I landed the next Morning, and saw once more my native Country, after an Absence of five Years and six Months compleat. I went strait to *Redriff*, where I arrived the same day at Two in the Afternoon, and found my Wife and Family in good Health.

The End of the THIRD PART.

TRAVELS

INTO SEVERAL

Remote Nations

OF THE

WORLD.

By Captain LEMUEL GULLIVER.

PART IV.

A Voyage to the HOUYHNHNMS.

LONDON:
Printed in the Year M DCC XXVI.

THE CONTENTS.

CHAP. I.

THE Author sets out as Captain of a Ship. His Men conspire against him, confine him a long time to his Cabbin, set him on Shore in an unknown Land. He travels up in the Country. The Yahoos *a strange Sort of Animal described. The Author meets two* Houyhnhnms. Page 155.

CHAP. II.

The Author conducted by a Houyhnhnm *to his Houſe. The Houſe deſcribed. The Author's Reception. The Food of the* Houyhnhnms. *The Author in diſtreſs for want of Meat, is at laſt relieved. His manner of feeding in this Country.* p. 172.

CHAP. III.

The Author ſtudious to learn the Language, the Houyhnhnm *his Maſter aſſiſts in teaching him. The Language deſcribed. Several* Houyhnhnms *of Quality come out of Curioſity to ſee the Author. He gives his Maſter a ſhort Account of his Voyage.* p. 187.

CHAP IV.

The Houyhnhnms *Notion of Truth and Falſhood. The Author's Diſcourſe diſapproved by his Maſter. The Author gives*

gives a more particular Account of himself, and the Accidents of his Voyage. p. 201.

CHAP. V.

The Author at his Master's Command informs him of the State of England. *The Causes of War among the Princes of* Europe. *The Author begins to explain the* English *Constitution.* p. 214.

CHAP. VI.

A Continuation of the State of England; *so well governed by a Queen as to need no first Minister. The Character of such an one in some* European *Courts.* p. 234.

CHAP. VII.

The Author's great Love of his Native Country. His Master's Observations upon the Constitution and Administration

of England, *as described by the Author, with parallel Cases and Comparisons. His Master's Observations upon Human Nature.* p. 252.

CHAP. VIII.

The Author relates several Particulars of the Yahoos. *The great Virtues of the* Houyhnhnms. *The Education and Exercises of their Youth. Their general Assembly.* p. 271.

CHAP. IX.

A grand Debate at the General Assembly of the Houyhnhnms, *and how it was determined. The Learning of the* Houyhnhnms. *Their Buildings. Their manner of Burials. The Defectiveness of their Language.* p. 286.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

The Author's Oeconomy and happy Life among the Houyhnhnms. *His great Improvement in Virtue, by conversing with them. Their Conversations. The Author has notice given him by his Master that he must depart from the Country. He falls into a Swoon for Grief, but submits. He contrives and finishes a Canoo, by the help of a Fellow-Servant, and puts to Sea at a venture.* p. 299.

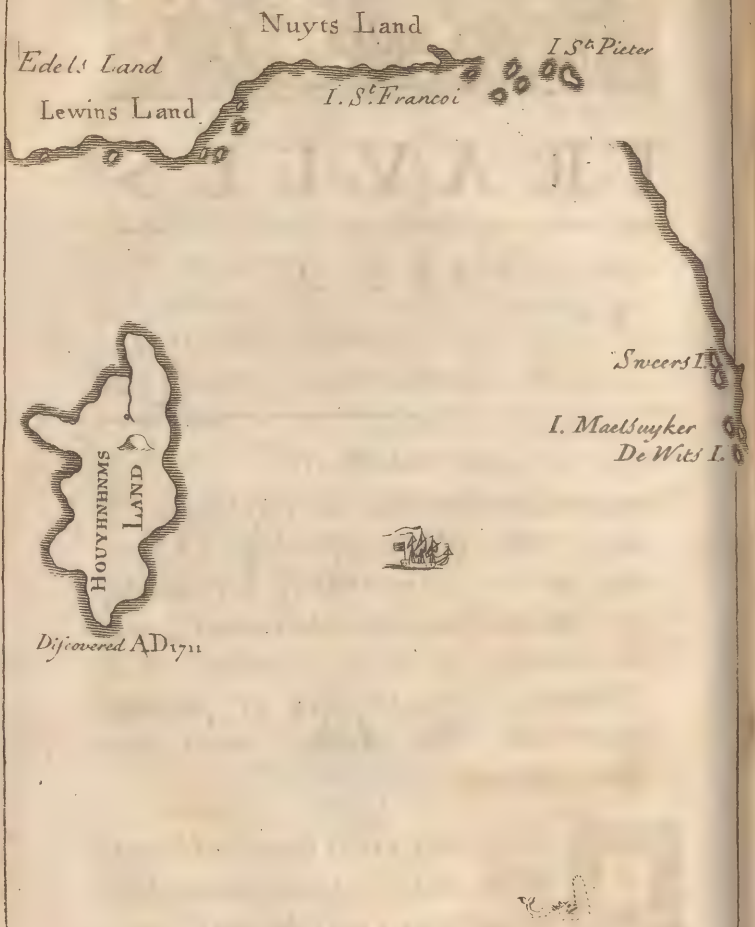
CHAP. XI.

The Author's dangerous Voyage. He arrives at New-Holland, *hoping to settle there. Is wounded with an Arrow by one of the Natives. Is seized and carried by force into a* Portugueze *Ship. The great Civilities of the Captain. The Author arrives at* England. p. 318.

CHAP. XII.

The Author's Veracity. His Design in publishing this Work. His Censure of those Travellers who swerve from the Truth. The Author clears himself from any sinister Ends in writing. An Objection answered. The Method of planting Colonies. His Native Country commended. The Right of the Crown to those Countries described by the Author is justified. The Difficulty of conquering them. The Author takes his last leave of the Reader: proposeth his manner of living for the future, gives good Advice, and concludes. p. 338.

Plate VI Part IIII *Page* 1.



TRAVELS.

PART IV.

A VOYAGE *to the Country of the* HOUYHNHNMS.

CHAP. I.

The Author ſets out as Captain of a Ship. His Men conſpire againſt him, confine him a long time to his Cabbin, ſet him on ſhore in an unknown Land. He travels up in the Country. The Yahoos *a ſtrange ſort of Animal deſcribed. The Author meets two* Houyhnhnms.

I CONTINUED at home with my Wife and Children about five Months in a very happy Condition, if I could have learned the Leſſon of

of knowing when I was well. I left my poor Wife big with Child, and accepted an advantagious Offer made me to be Captain of the *Adventure*, a ſtout Merchant-man of 350 Tuns: For I underſtood Navigation well, and being grown weary of a Surgeon's Employment at Sea, which however I could exerciſe upon occaſion, I took a skilful young Man of that Calling, one *Robert Purefoy*, into my Ship. We ſet ſail from *Portſmouth* upon the ſecond Day of *Auguſt*, 1710; on the fourteenth we met with Captain *Pocock* of *Briſtol*, at *Tenariff*, who was going to the Bay of *Campechy*, to cut Logwood. On the ſixteenth he was parted from us by a Storm; I heard ſince my Return, that his Ship foundered, and none eſcaped, but one Cabbin-Boy. He was an honeſt Man, and a good Sailor, but a little too poſitive in his own Opinions, which was the Cauſe of his Deſtruction, as it hath been of ſeveral others. For if he had followed my

my Advice, he might have been ſafe at home with his Family at this Time as well as myſelf.

I HAD ſeveral Men died in my Ship of Calentures, ſo that I was forced to get Recruits out of *Barbadoes*, and the *Leeward Iſlands*, where I touched by the Direction of the Merchants who employed me, which I had ſoon too much cauſe to repent; for I found afterwards that moſt of them had been Bucaneers. I had fifty Hands on board, and my Orders were, that I ſhould trade with the *Indians* in the *South-Sea*, and make what Diſcoveries I could. Theſe Rogues whom I had picked up debauched my other Men, and they all formed a Conſpiracy to ſeize the Ship and ſecure me; which they did one Morning, ruſhing into my Cabbin, and binding me Hand and Foot, threatning to throw me over-board, if I offered to ſtir. I told them, I was their Priſoner, and would ſubmit. This they made me ſwear to

do, and then they unbound me, only faſtening one of my Legs with a Chain near my Bed, and placed a Centry at my Door with his Piece charged, who was commanded to ſhoot me dead, if I attempted my Liberty. They ſent me down Victuals and Drink, and took the Government of the Ship to themſelves. Their Deſign was to turn Pyrates, and plunder the *Spaniards*, which they could not do, till they got more Men. But firſt they reſolved to ſell the Goods in the Ship, and then go to *Madagaſcar* for Recruits, ſeveral among them having died ſince my Confinement. They ſailed many Weeks, and traded with the *Indians*, but I knew not what Courſe they took, being kept a cloſe Priſoner in my Cabbin, and expecting nothing leſs than to be murdered, as they often threatned me.

UPON the ninth Day of *May* 1711, one *James Welch* came down to my Cabbin; and ſaid he had Orders from the

the Captain, to ſet me a-ſhore. I expoſtulated with him, but in vain; neither would he ſo much as tell me who their new Captain was. They forced me into the Long-boat, letting me put on my beſt Suit of Cloaths, which were as good as new, and a ſmall bundle of Linen, but no Arms except my Hanger; and they were ſo civil as not to ſearch my Pockets, into which I conveyed what Money I had, with ſome other little Neceſſaries. They rowed about a League; and then ſet me down on a Strand. I deſired them to tell me, what Country it was. They all ſwore, they knew no more than myſelf, but ſaid, that the Captain (as they called him) was reſolved, after they had ſold the Lading, to get rid of me in the firſt place, where they could diſcover Land. They puſhed off immediately, adviſing me to make haſte, for fear of being overtaken by the Tide, and ſo bad me farewell.

IN this desolate Condition I advanced forward, and soon got upon firm Ground, where I sate down on a Bank to rest myself, and consider what I had best to do. When I was a little refreshed, I went up into the Country, resolving to deliver myself to the first Savages I should meet, and purchase my Life from them by some Bracelets, Glass-rings, and other Toys, which Sailors usually provide themselves with in those Voyages, and whereof I had some about me: The Land was divided by long rows of Trees, not regularly planted, but naturally growing; there was great plenty of Grass, and several Fields of Oats. I walked very circumspectly for fear of being surprized, or suddenly shot with an Arrow from behind or on either side. I fell into a beaten Road, where I saw many Tracks of human Feet, and some of Cows, but most of Horses. At last I beheld several Animals in a Field, and one

one or two of the ſame kind ſitting in Trees. The Shape was very ſingular, and deformed, which a little diſcompoſed me, ſo that I lay down behind a Thicket to obſerve them better. Some of them coming forward near the place where I lay, gave me an opportunity of diſtinctly marking their Form. Their Heads and Breaſts were covered with a thick Hair, ſome frizled and others lank, they had Beards like Goats, and a long ridge of Hair down their Backs and the fore-parts of their Legs and Feet, but the reſt of their Bodies were bare ſo that I might ſee their Skins, which were of a brown buff Colour. They had no Tails, nor any Hair at all on their Buttocks, except about the *Anus*, which, I preſume, Nature had placed there to defend them as they ſate on the Ground; for that Poſture they uſed as well as lying down, and often ſtood on their hind Feet. They climbed high Trees as nimbly as a Squirrel, for they had ſtrong extended Claws before

and

and behind, terminating in ſharp points, hooked. They would often ſpring, and bound, and leap with prodigious Agility. The Females were not ſo large as the Males, they had long lank Hair on their Faces, nor any thing more than a ſort of Down on the reſt of their Bodies, except about the *Anus*, and *Pudenda*. Their Dugs hung between their Fore-feet, and often reached almoſt to the Ground as they walked. The Hair of both Sexes was of ſeveral Colours, brown, red, black, and yellow. Upon the whole, I never beheld in all my Travels ſo diſagreeable an Animal, nor one againſt which I naturally conceived ſo ſtrong an Antipathy. So that thinking I had ſeen enough, full of Contempt and Averſion, I got up and purſued the beaten Road, hoping it might direct me to the Cabbin of ſome *Indian*. I had not gone far when I met one of theſe Creatures full in my way, and coming up directly to me. The ugly Monſter, when he ſaw me, diſ-

torted ſeveral ways every Feature of his Viſage, and ſtarted as at an Object he had never ſeen before; then approaching nearer, lifted up his fore-paw, whether out of Curioſity or Miſchief, I could not tell. But I drew my Hanger, and gave him a good Blow with the flat ſide of it, for I durſt not ſtrike him with the Edge, fearing the Inhabitants might be provoked againſt me, if they ſhould come to know, that I had killed or maimed any of their Cattle. When the Beaſt felt the ſmart, he drew back, and roared ſo loud, that a Herd of at leaſt forty came flocking about me from the next Field, houling and making odious Faces; but I ran to the Body of a Tree, and leaning my Back againſt it, kept them off by waving my Hanger. Several of this curſed Brood getting hold of the Branches behind, leapt up in the Tree, from whence they began to diſcharge their Excrements on my Head: However, I eſcaped pretty well, by ſticking cloſe

to the Stem of the Tree, but was almoſt ſtifled with the Filth, which fell about me on every ſide.

IN the midſt of this Diſtreſs, I obſerved them all to run away on a ſudden as faſt as they could, at which I ventured to leave the Tree, and purſue the Road, wondring what it was that could put them into this Fright. But looking on my left hand, I ſaw a Horſe walking ſoftly in the Field: which my Perſecutors having ſooner diſcovered, was the cauſe of their Flight. The Horſe ſtarted a little when he came near me, but ſoon recovering himſelf, look'd full in my Face with manifeſt Tokens of Wonder: He viewed my Hands and Feet, walking round me ſeveral times. I would have purſued my Journey, but he placed himſelf directly in the way, yet looking with a very mild Aſpect, never offering the leaſt Violence. We ſtood gazing at each other for ſome time; at laſt I took the Boldneſs to reach my

Hand towards his Neck, with a Deſign to ſtroak it uſing the common Style and Whiſtle of Jockies when they are going to handle a ſtrange Horſe. But this Animal ſeeming to receive my Civilities with Diſdain, ſhook his Head, and bent his Brows, ſoftly raiſing up his right fore-foot to remove my Hand. Then he neighed three or four times, but in ſo different a Cadence, that I almoſt began to think he was ſpeaking to himſelf in ſome Language of his own.

WHILE he and I were thus employed, another Horſe came up; who applying himſelf to the firſt in a very formal manner, they gently ſtruck each others right Hoof before, neighing ſeveral times by Turns, and varying the Sound, which ſeemed to be almoſt articulate. They went ſome Paces off, as if it were to confer together, walking ſide by ſide, backward and forward, like Perſons deliberating upon ſome Affair of Weight, but often turning their

Eyes towards me, as it were to watch that I might not escape. I was amazed to see such Actions and Behaviours in brute Beasts, and concluded with myself, that if the Inhabitants of this Country were endued with a proportionable Degree of Reason, they must needs be the wisest People upon Earth. This Thought gave me so much Comfort, that I resolved to go forward until I could discover some House or Village, or meet with any of the Natives, leaving the two Horses to discourse together as they pleased. But the first, who was a Dapple-Gray, observing me to steal off, neighed after me in so expressive a Tone, that I fancied myself to understand what he meant; whereupon I turned back, and came near him, to expect his farther Commands. But concealing my Fear as much as I could, for I began to be in some Pain, how this Adventure might terminate; and the Reader will easily believe I did not much like my present Situation.

THE two Horſes came up cloſe to me, looking with great Earneſtneſs upon my Face and Hands. The grey Steed rubbed my Hat all round with his right fore-hoof, and diſcompoſed it ſo much, that I was forced to adjuſt it better, by taking it off, and ſettling it again; whereat both he and his Companion (who was a brown Bay) appeared to be much ſurprized; the latter felt the Lappet of my Coat, and finding it to hang looſe about me, they both looked with new Signs of Wonder. He ſtroked my right hand, ſeeming to admire the Softneſs and Colour; but he ſqueezed it ſo hard between his Hoof and his Paſtern, that I was forced to roar; after which they both touched me with all poſſible Tenderneſs. They were under great Perplexity about my Shoes and Stockings, which they felt very often, neighing to each other, and uſing various Geſtures, not unlike thoſe of a Philoſopher, when he would attempt to

ſolve ſome new and difficult Phænomenon.

UPON the whole, the Behaviour of theſe Animals was ſo orderly and rational, ſo acute and judicious, that I at laſt concluded, they muſt needs be Magicians, who had thus metamorphoſed themſelves upon ſome deſign, and ſeeing a ſtranger in the way, were reſolved to divert themſelves with him; or perhaps were really amazed at the ſight of a Man ſo very different in Habit, Feature and Complexion from thoſe who might probably live in ſo remote a Climate. Upon the ſtrength of this Reaſoning, I ventured to addreſs them in the following manner: Gentlemen, if you be Conjurers, as I have good Cauſe to believe, you can underſtand any Language; therefore I make bold to let your Worſhips know, that I am a poor diſtreſſed *Engliſh* Man, driven by his misfortunes upon your Coaſt, and I entreat one of you, to let me ride upon

on his Back, as if he were a real Horſe, to ſome Houſe or Village, where I can be relieved. In return of which Favour, I will make you a Preſent of this Knife and Bracelet, (taking them out of my Pocket.) The two Creatures ſtood ſilent while I ſpoke, ſeeming to liſten with great Attention; and when I had ended, they neighed frequently towards each other, as if they were engaged in ſerious Converſation. I plainly obſerved, that their Language expreſſed the Paſſions very well, and their Words might with little Pains be reſolved into an Alphabet more eaſily than the *Chineſe*.

I COULD frequently diſtinguiſh the Word *Yahoo*, which was repeated by each of them ſeveral times; and altho' it was impoſſible for me to conjecture what it meant; yet while the two Horſes were buſy in Converſation, I endeavoured to practiſe this Word upon my Tongue; and as ſoon as they were

ſilent, I boldly pronounced *Yahoo* in a loud Voice, imitating at the ſame time, as near as I could, the Neighing of a Horſe; at which they were both viſibly ſurprized, and the Gray repeated the ſame Word twice, as if he meant to teach me the right Accent, wherein I ſpoke after him as well as I could, and found myſelf perceivably to improve every time, though very far from any degree of Perfection. Then the Bay tried me with a ſecond Word, much harder to be pronounced; but reducing it to the *Engliſh Orthography*, may be ſpelt thus, *Houyhnhnms*. I did not ſucceed in this ſo well as in the former, but after two or three farther Trials, I had better fortune; and they both appeared amazed at my Capacity.

AFTER ſome farther Diſcourſe, which I then conjectured might relate to me, the two Friends took their Leaves with the ſame Compliment of ſtriking each other's Hoof; and the Gray made

made me ſigns that I ſhould walk before them, wherein I thought it prudent to comply, till I could find a better Director. When I offered to ſlacken my pace, he would cry *Hhuun*, *Hhuun*; I gueſſed his meaning, and gave him to underſtand, as well as I could, that I was weary, and not able to walk faſter; upon which, he would ſtand a while to let me reſt.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

The Author conducted by a Houyhnhnm *to his Houſe. The Houſe deſcribed. The Author's Reception. The Food of the* Houyhnhnms. *The Author in Diſtreſs for Want of Meat, is at laſt relieved. His Manner of feeding in this Country.*

HAVING travelled about three Miles, we came to a long kind of Building, made of Timber, ſtuck in the Ground, and wattled acroſs; the Roof was low, and covered with Straw. I now began to be a little comforted, and took out ſome Toys, which Travellors uſually carry for Preſents to the Savage *Indians* of *America* and other Parts,

Parts, in hopes the People of the Houſe would be thereby encouraged to receive me kindly. The Horſe made me a ſign to go in firſt; it was a large Room with a ſmooth Clay Floor, and a Rack and Manger extending the whole length on one ſide. There were three Nags, and two Mares, not eating, but ſome of them ſitting down upon their Hams, which I very much wondered at; but wondered more to ſee the reſt employed in domeſtick Buſineſs. They ſeemed but ordinary Cattle, however, this confirmed my firſt Opinion, that a People who could ſo far civilize brute Animals, muſt needs excel in Wiſdom all the Nations of the World. The Gray came in juſt after, and thereby prevented any ill Treatment, which the others might have given me. He neighed to them ſeveral times in a ſtyle of Authority, and received Anſwers.

BEYOND this Room there were three others, reaching the length of the Houſe,

Houſe, to which you paſſed through three Doors oppoſite to each other, in the manner of a Viſta; we went through the ſecond Room towards the third, here the Gray walked in firſt, beckoning me to attend: I waited in the ſecond Room, and got ready my Preſents, for the Maſter and Miſtreſs of the Houſe: They were two Knives, three Bracelets of falſe Pearl, a ſmall Lookin-glaſs and a Bead Necklace. The Horſe neighed three or four times, and I waited to hear ſome Anſwers in a human Voice, but I obſerved no other returns, than in the ſame Dialect, only one or two a little ſhriller than his. I began to think that this Houſe muſt belong to ſome perſon of great Note among them, becauſe there appeared ſo much Ceremony before I could gain Admittance. But, that a Man of Quality ſhould be ſerved all by Horſes, was beyond my Comprehenſion. I feared my Brain was diſturbed by my Sufferings and Misfortunes: I rouſed myſelf

ſelf, and looked about me in the Room where I was left alone; this was furniſhed like the firſt, only after a more elegant manner. I rubbed my Eyes often, but the ſame Objects ſtill occurred. I pinched my Arms and Sides, to awake myſelf, hoping I might be in a Dream. I then abſolutely concluded, that all theſe Appearances could be nothing elſe but Necromancy and Magick. But I had no time to purſue theſe Reflections; for the grey Horſe came to the door, and made me a ſign to follow him into the third Room, where I ſaw a very comely Mare, together with a Colt and Fole, ſitting upon their Haunches, upon Matts of ſtraw, not unartfully made, and perfectly neat and clean.

THE Mare, ſoon after my Entrance, roſe from her Matt, and coming up cloſe, after having nicely obſerved my Hands and Face, gave me a moſt contemptuous Look; then turning to the Horſe,

Horſe, I heard the Word *Yahoo* often repeated betwixt them; the meaning of which word I could not then comprehend, although it were the firſt I had learned to pronounce; but I was ſoon better informed, to my everlaſting Mortification: For the Horſe beckening to me with his Head, and repeating the word *Hhuun*, *Hhuun*, as he did upon the Road, which I underſtood was to attend him, led me out into a kind of Court, where was another Building at ſome diſtance from the Houſe. Here we enter'd, and I ſaw three of theſe deteſtable Creatures, whom I firſt met after my landing, feeding upon Roots, and the fleſh of ſome Animals, which I afterwards found to be that of Aſſes and Dogs, and now and then a Cow dead by Accident or Diſeaſe. They were all tyed by the Neck with ſtrong Wyths, faſtened to a Beam; they held their Food between the claws of their Fore-feet, and tore it with their Teeth.

THE Maſter Horſe ordered a ſorrel Nag, one of his Servants, to untie the largeſt of theſe Animals, and take him into the Yard. The Beaſt and I were brought cloſe together; and our Countenances diligently compared, both by Maſter and Servant, who thereupon repeated ſeveral times the word *Yahoo*. My Horror and Aſtoniſhment are not to be deſcribed, when I obſerved, in this abominable Animal, a perfect human Figure; the Face of it indeed was flat and broad, the Noſe depreſſed, the Lips large, and the Mouth wide. But theſe differences are common to all ſavage Nations, where the Lineaments of the Countenance are diſtorted by the Natives ſuffering their Infants to lie grovelling on the Earth, or by carrying them on their backs, nuzzling with their Face againſt the Mother's Shoulders. The Fore-feet of the *Yahoo* differed from my Hands in nothing elſe but the length of the

nails, the coarſeneſs and brownneſs of the Palms, and the hairineſs on the Backs. There was the ſame reſemblance between our Feet, with the ſame difference, which I knew very well, tho' the Horſes did not, becauſe of my Shoes and Stockings; the ſame in every part of our Bodies, except as to Hairineſs and Colour, which I have already deſcribed.

THE great Difficulty that ſeemed to ſtick with the two Horſes, was, to ſee the reſt of my Body ſo very different from that of a *Yahoo*, for which I was obliged to my Cloaths, whereof they had no conception: The ſorrel Nag offered me a Root, which he held (after their manner, as we ſhall deſcribe in its proper place) between his Hoof and Paſtern; I took it in my Hand, and having ſmelt it, returned it to him again as civilly as I could. He brought out of the *Yahoo*'s Kennel a piece of Aſs's Fleſh, but it ſmelt ſo offenſively that

that I turned from it with loathing; he then threw it to the *Yahoo*, by whom it was greedily devoured. He afterwards ſhewed me a Whiſp of Hay, and a Fetlock full of Oats; but I ſhook my Head, to ſignify, that neither of theſe were Food for me. And indeed, I now apprehended, that I muſt abſolutely ſtarve, if I did not get to ſome of my own Species: For as to thoſe filthy *Yahoos*, although there were few greater Lovers of Mankind at that time than myſelf; yet I confeſs I never ſaw any ſenſitive Being ſo deteſtable on all accounts; and the more I came near them, the more hateful they grew, while I ſtaid in that Country. This the Maſter Horſe obſerved by my Behaviour, and therefore ſent the *Yahoo* back to his Kennel. He then put his Fore-hoof to his Mouth, at which I was much ſurprized, although he did it with Eaſe, and with a Motion that appeared perfectly natural, and made other ſigns to know what I would eat;

but I could not return him ſuch an Anſwer as he was able to apprehend; and if he had underſtood me, I did not ſee how it was poſſible to contrive any way for finding myſelf Nouriſhment. While we were thus engaged, I obſerved a Cow paſſing by, whereupon I pointed to her, and expreſſed a Deſire to let me go and milk her. This had its Effect; for he led me back into the Houſe, and ordered a Mare-ſervant to open a Room, where a good ſtore of Milk lay in earthen and wooden Veſſels, after a very orderly and cleanly manner. She gave me a large Bowl full, of which I drank very heartily, and found myſelf well refreſhed.

ABOUT Noon I ſaw coming towards the Houſe a kind of Vehicle drawn like a Sledge, by four *Yahoos*. There was in it an old Steed, who ſeemed to be of Quality, he alighted with his Hind-feet forward, having by Accident got a Hurt in his left Fore-foot. He came

to

to dine with our Horſe, who received him with great Civility. They dined in the beſt Room, and had Oats boiled in Milk for the ſecond Courſe, which the old Horſe eat warm, but the reſt cold. Their Mangers were placed circular in the middle of the Room, and divided into ſeveral Partitions, round which they ſate on their Haunches upon Boſſes of Straw. In the middle was a large Rack with Angles anſwering to every partition of the Manger. So that each Horſe and Mare eat their own Hay, and their own Maſh of Oats and Milk, with much Decency and Regularity. The Behaviour of the young Colt and Fole appeared very modeſt, and that of the Maſter and Miſtreſs extreamly chearful and complaiſant to their Gueſt. The Gray ordered me to ſtand by him, and much Diſcourſe paſſed between him and his Friend concerning me, as I found by the Stranger's often looking on me, and

the frequent Repetition of the Word *Yahoo*.

I HAPPENED to wear my Gloves; which the Maſter Gray obſerving, ſeemed perplexed, diſcovering ſigns of Wonder what I had done to my Fore-feet; he put his Hoof three or four times to them, as if he would ſignify, that I ſhould reduce them to their former Shape, which I preſently did, pulling off both my Gloves, and putting them into my Pocket. This occaſioned farther Talk, and I ſaw the Company was pleaſed with my Behaviour, whereof I ſoon found the good Effects. I was ordered to ſpeak the few Words I underſtood, and while they were at Dinner, the Maſter taught me the Names for Oats, Milk, Fire, Water, and ſome others; which I could readily pronounce after him, having from my Youth a great Facility in learning Languages.

When

WHEN Dinner was done, the Maſter Horſe took me aſide, and by ſigns and Wonders made me underſtand the Concern that he was in, that I had nothing to eat. Oats in their Tongue are called *Hlunnh*. This Word I pronounced two or three times; for although I had refuſed them at firſt, yet upon ſecond Thoughts I conſidered that I could contrive to make of them a kind of Bread, which might be ſufficient with Milk, to keep me alive, till I could make my Eſcape to ſome other Country, and to Creatures of my own Species. The Horſe immediately ordered a white Mare-ſervant of his Family to bring me a good Quantity of Oats in a ſort of wooden Tray. Theſe I heated before the Fire as well as I could, and rubbed them till the Husks came off, which I made a ſhift to winnow from the Grain; I ground and beat them between two Stones, then took Water, and made them into a Paſte or Cake,

which I toaſted at the Fire, and eat warm with Milk. It was at firſt a very inſipid Dyet, though common enough in many parts of *Europe*, but grew tolerable by Time; and having been often reduced to hard Fare in my life, this was not the firſt Experiment I had made how eaſily Nature is ſatisfied. And I cannot but obſerve, that I never had one hour's Sickneſs, while I ſtaid in this Iſland. 'Tis true, I ſometimes made a ſhift to catch a Rabbet, or Bird, by Springes made of *Yahoos* Hairs, and I often gathered wholeſome Herbs, which I boiled, or eat as Sallades with my Bread, and now and then, for a Rarity, I made a little Butter, and drank the Whey. I was at firſt at a great loſs for Salt; but Cuſtom ſoon reconciled the want of it; and I am confident that the frequent uſe of Salt among us, is an effect of Luxury, and was firſt introduced only as a Provocative to drink; except where it is neceſſary for preſerving of Fleſh in long Voyages,

Voyages, or in Places remote from great Markets. For we obſerve no Animal to be fond of it but Man: And as to myſelf, when I left this Country, it was a great while before I could endure the Taſte of it in any thing that I eat.

THIS is enough to ſay upon the ſubject of my Dyet, wherewith other Travellers fill their Books, as if the Readers were perſonally concerned, whether we fare well or ill. However, it was neceſſary to mention this matter, leſt the World ſhould think it impoſſible that I could find Suſtenance for three Years in ſuch a Country, and among ſuch Inhabitants.

WHEN it grew towards Evening, the Maſter Horſe ordered a Place for me to lodge in; it was but ſix yards from the Houſe, and ſeparated from the Stable of the *Yahoos*. Here I got ſome Straw, and covering myſelf with

my own Cloaths, slept very sound. But I was in a short Time better accommodated, as the Reader shall know hereafter, when I come to treat more particularly about my way of living.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

The Author ſtudious to learn the Language, the Houyhnhnm *his Maſter aſſiſts in teaching him. The Language deſcribed. Several* Houyhnhnms *of Quality come out of Curioſity to ſee the Author. He gives his Maſter a ſhort Account of his Voyage.*

MY principal Endeavour was to learn the Language, which my Maſter (for ſo I ſhall henceforth call him) and his Children, and every Servant of his Houſe were deſirous to teach me. For they looked upon it as a Prodigy, that a brute Animal ſhould diſcover ſuch Marks of a rational Creature. I pointed to every thing, and enquired the name of it, which I wrote down

down in my *Journal-Book* when I was alone, and corrected my bad Accent, by desiring those of the Family to pronounce it often. In this Employment, a sorrel Nag, one of the under Servants, was very ready to assist me.

IN speaking, they pronounce through the Nose and Throat, and their Language approaches nearest to the *High-Dutch* or *German*, of any I know in *Europe*; but is much more graceful and significant. The Emperor *Charles* V. made almost the same Observation, when he said, That if he were to speak to his Horse, it should be in *High-Dutch*.

THE Curiosity and Impatience of my Master were so great, that he spent many hours of his leisure to instruct me. He was convinced (as he afterwards told me) that I must be a *Yahoo*, but my Teachableness, Civility, and Cleanliness astonished him; which were Qualities altogether so opposite to those

thoſe Animals. He was moſt perplexed about my Cloaths, reaſoning ſometimes with himſelf, whether they were a part of my Body; for I never pulled them off till the Family were aſleep, and got them on before they waked in the Morning. My Maſter was eager to learn from whence I came, how I acquired thoſe appearances of Reaſon, which I diſcovered in all my Actions, and to know my Story from my own Mouth, which he hoped he ſhould ſoon do by the great Proficiency I made in learning and pronouncing their Words and Sentences. To help my Memory, I formed all I learned into the *Engliſh* Alphabet, and writ the Words down with the Tranſlations. This laſt, after ſome time, I ventured to do in my Maſter's preſence. It coſt me much trouble to explain to him what I was doing; for the Inhabitants have not the leaſt Idea of Books and Literature.

IN about ten Weeks time I was able to underſtand moſt of his Queſtions, and in three Months could give him ſome tolerable Anſwers. He was extremely curious to know from what part of the Country I came, and how I was taught to imitate a rational Creature, becauſe the *Yahoos*, (whom he ſaw I exactly reſembled in my Head, Hands, and Face, that were only viſible,) with ſome appearance of Cunning, and the ſtrongeſt diſpoſition to Miſchief, were obſerved to be the moſt unteachable of all Brutes. I anſwered, That I came over the Sea from a far Place, with many others of my own kind, in a great hollow Veſſel made of the bodies of Trees. That my Companions forced me to land on this Coaſt, and then left me to ſhift for myſelf. It was with ſome difficulty, and by the help of many Signs, that I brought him to underſtand me. He replied, That I muſt needs be miſtaken, or that I *ſaid*

the

the Thing which was not. (For they have no Word in their Language to expreſs Lying or Falſehood.) He knew it was impoſſible, that there could be a Country beyond the Sea, or that a parcel of Brutes could move a wooden Veſſel whither they pleaſed upon Water. He was ſure no *Houyhnhnm* alive could make ſuch a Veſſel, nor would truſt *Yahoos* to manage it.

THE Word *Houyhnhnm*, in their Tongue, ſignifies a *Horſe*, and in its Etymology, *The Perfection of Nature.* I told my Maſter, that I was at a loſs for Expreſſion, but would improve as faſt as I could; and hoped in a ſhort time I ſhould be able to tell him Wonders: He was pleaſed to direct his own Mare, his Colt and Fole, and the Servants of the Family to take all Opportunities of inſtructing me, and every Day for two or three Hours, he was at the ſame Pains himſelf: Several Horſes and Mares of Quality in the Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood came often to our houſe upon the Report ſpread of a wonderful *Yahoo*, that could ſpeak like a *Houyhnhnm*, and ſeemed in his Words and Actions to diſcover ſome glimmerings of Reaſon. Theſe delighted to converſe with me; they put many Queſtions, and received ſuch Anſwers, as I was able to return. By all theſe Advantages, I made ſo great a progreſs, that in five Months from my Arrival, I underſtood whatever was ſpoke, and could expreſs myſelf tolerably well.

THE *Houyhnhnms* who came to viſit my Maſter, out of a deſign of ſeeing and talking with me, could hardly believe me to be a right *Yahoo*, becauſe my Body had a different Covering from others of my kind. They were aſtoniſhed to obſerve me without the uſual Hair or Skin, except on my Head, Face, and Hands; but I diſcovered that Secret to my Maſter, upon an Accident, which happened about a Fortnight before.

I HAVE

I HAVE already told the Reader, that every Night when the Family were gone to bed, it was my Cuſtom to ſtrip, and cover myſelf with my Cloaths: It happened one Morning early, that my Maſter ſent for me, by the ſorrel Nag, who was his Valet; when he came, I was faſt aſleep, my Cloaths fallen off on one ſide, and my Shirt above my Waſte. I awaked at the Noiſe he made, and obſerved him to deliver his Meſſage in ſome Diſorder; after which he went to my Maſter, and in a great fright gave him a very confuſed Account of what he had ſeen: This I preſently diſcovered; for going as ſoon as I was dreſſed, to pay my Attendance upon his Honour, he asked me the meaning of what his Servant had reported, that I was not the ſame thing when I ſlept as I appeared to be at other times; that his Valet aſſured him, ſome part of me was white, ſome yellow, at leaſt not ſo white, and ſome brown.

I HAD

I HAD hitherto concealed the Secret of my Dreſs, in order to diſtinguiſh myſelf as much as I could from the curſed Race of *Yahoos*; but now I found it in vain to do ſo any longer. Beſides, I conſidered, that my Cloaths and Shoes would ſoon wear out, which already were in a declining Condition, and muſt be ſupplied by ſome Contrivance from the Hides of *Yahoos* or other Brutes; whereby the whole Secret would be known: I therefore told my Maſter, That in the Country from whence I came, thoſe of my kind always covered their Bodies with the Hairs of certain Animals prepared by Art, as well for Decency, as to avoid the Inclemencies of Air both hot and cold; of which, as to my own Perſon I would give him immediate Conviction, if he pleaſed to command me; only deſiring his Excuſe, if I did not expoſe thoſe Parts that Nature taught us to conceal. He ſaid my Diſcourſe was all very ſtrange, but eſpecially the

the laſt Part; for he could not underſtand why Nature ſhould teach us to conceal what Nature had given. That neither himſelf nor Family were aſhamed of any Parts of their Bodies; but however I might do as I pleaſed. Whereupon, I firſt unbuttoned my Coat, and pulled it off. I did the ſame with my Waſtecoat; I drew off my Shoes, Stockings and Breeches. I let my Shirt down to my waſte, and drew up the Bottom, faſtning it like a Girdle about my middle to hide my nakedneſs.

MY Maſter obſerved the whole Performance with great Signs of Curioſity and Admiration. He took up all my Cloaths in his Paſtern, one Piece after another, and examined them diligently; he then ſtroaked my Body very gently, and looked round me ſeveral times, after which he ſaid, it was plain I muſt be a perfect *Yahoo*; but that I differed very much from the reſt of my Species, in the ſoftneſs, and whiteneſs

and Smoothneſs of my Skin, my want of Hair in ſeveral Parts of my Body, the Shape and Shortneſs of my Claws behind and before, and my affectation of walking continually on my two hinder Feet. He deſired to ſee no more, and gave me leave to put on my Cloaths again, for I was ſhuddering with Cold.

I EXPRESSED my uneaſineſs at his giving me ſo often the Appellation of *Yahoo*, an odious Animal, for which I had ſo utter an Hatred and Contempt. I begged he would forbear applying that Word to me, and take the ſame Order in his Family, and among his Friends whom he ſuffered to ſee me, I requeſted likewiſe, that the Secret of having a falſe covering to my Body might be known to none but himſelf, at leaſt as long as my preſent Cloathing ſhould laſt; for, as to what the Sorrel Nag his Valet had obſerved, his Honour might command him to conceal it.

ALL this my Maſter very graciouſly conſented to, and thus the Secret was kept till my Cloaths began to wear out, which I was forced to ſupply by ſeveral Contrivances, that ſhall hereafter be mentioned. In the mean time, he deſired I would go on with my utmoſt Diligence to learn their Language, becauſe he was more aſtoniſhed at my Capacity for Speech and Reaſon, than at the Figure of my Body, whether it were covered or no; adding, that he waited with ſome Impatience to hear the Wonders which I promiſed to tell him.

FROM thenceforward he doubled the Pains he had been at to inſtruct me; he brought me into all Company, and made them treat me with Civility, becauſe, as he told them privately, this would put me into good Humour, and make me more diverting.

EVERY Day when I waited on him, beſide the Trouble he was at in teaching, he would ask me ſeveral Queſtions concerning myſelf, which I anſwered as well as I could; and by theſe means he had already received ſome general Ideas, though very imperfect. It would be tedious to relate the ſeveral Steps, by which I advanced to a more regular Converſation: But the firſt Account I gave of myſelf in any Order and Length, was to this purpoſe:

THAT I came from a very far Country, as I had already attempted to tell him with about fifty more of my own Species; that we travelled upon the Seas, in a great hollow Veſſel made of Wood, and larger than his Honour's Houſe. I deſcribed the Ship to him in the beſt terms I could, and explained by the help of my Handkerchief diſplayed, how it was driven forward

ward by the Wind. That upon a Quarrel among us, I was ſet on ſhore on this Coaſt, where I walked forward without knowing whither, till he delivered me from the Perſecution of thoſe execrable *Yahoos*. He asked me, who made the Ship, and how it was poſſible that the *Houyhnhnms* of my Country would leave it to the Management of Brutes? My Anſwer was, that I durſt proceed no farther in my Relation, unleſs he would give me his Word and Honour that he would not be offended, and then I would tell him the Wonders I had ſo often promiſed. He agreed; and I went on by aſſuring him, that the Ship was made by Creatures like myſelf, who in all the Countries I had travelled, as well as in my own, were the only governing, rational Animals; and that upon my Arrival hither, I was as much aſtoniſhed to ſee the *Houyhnhnms* act like rational Beings, as he or his Friends could be in finding ſome Marks of Reaſon in a

Creature he was pleaſed to call a *Yahoo*, to which I owned my Reſemblance in every Part, but could not account for their degenerate and brutal Nature. I ſaid farther, that if good Fortune ever reſtored me to my native Country, to relate my Travels hither, as I reſolved to do, every body would believe that I *ſaid the Thing which was not*; that I invented the Story out of my own Head; and with all poſſible Reſpect to himſelf, his Family, and Friends, and under his Promiſe of not being offended, our Countrymen would hardly think it probable, that a *Houyhnhnm* ſhould be the preſiding Creature of a Nation, and a *Yahoo* the Brute.

CHAP.

CHAP IV.

The Houyhnhnms *Notion of Truth and Falſhood. The Author's Diſcourſe diſapproved by his Maſter. The Author gives a more particular Account of himſelf, and the Accidents of his Voyage.*

MY Maſter heard me with great appearances of Uneaſineſs in his Countenance, becauſe *doubting* or *not believing*, are ſo little known in this Country, that the Inhabitants cannot tell how to behave themſelves under ſuch Circumſtances. And I remember in frequent Diſcourſes with my Maſter concerning the Nature of Manhood, in other Parts of the World, having occa-

ſion to talk of *Lying*, and *falſe Repreſentation*, it was with much Difficulty that he comprehended what I meant, although he had otherwiſe a moſt acute Judgment. For he argued thus: That the uſe of Speech was to make us underſtand one another, and to receive Information of Facts; now if any one *ſaid the Thing which was not*, thoſe Ends were defeated; becauſe I cannot properly be ſaid to underſtand him, and I am ſo far from receiving Information, that he leaves me worſe than in Ignorance, for I am led to believe a Thing *black* when it is *white*, and *ſhort* when it is *long*. And theſe were all the Notions he had concerning that Faculty of *Lying*, ſo perfectly well underſtood among human Creatures.

To return from this Digreſſion; when I aſſerted that the *Yahoos* were the only governing Animals in my Country, which my Maſter ſaid was altogether paſt his Conception, he deſired to know

know whether we had *Houyhnhnms* among us, and what was their Employment: I told him, we had great Numbers, that in Summer they grazed in the Fields, and in Winter were kept in houſes, with Hay and Oats, when *Yahoo*-Servants were employed to rub their Skins ſmooth, comb their Manes, pick their Feet, ſerve them with Food, and make their Beds. I underſtand you well, ſaid my Maſter, it is now very plain, from all you have ſpoken, that whatever ſhare of Reaſon the *Yahoos* pretended to, the *Houyhnhnms* are your Maſters; I heartily wiſh our *Yahoos* would be ſo tractable. I begged his Honour would pleaſed to excuſe me from proceeding any farther, becauſe I was very certain that the Account he expected from me would be highly diſpleaſing. But he inſiſted in commanding me to let him know the beſt and the worſt: I told him, he ſhould be obeyed. I owned, that the *Houyhnhnms* among us, whom we called

led *Horſes*, were the moſt generous and comely Animal we had, that they excelled in ſtrength and ſwiftneſs; and when they belonged to Perſons of Quality, employed in travelling, racing, or drawing Chariots, they were treated with much Kindneſs and Care, till they fell into Diſeaſes, or became foundred in the Feet; and then they were ſold, and uſed to all kind of Drudgery till they died; after which their Skins were ſtripped and ſold for what they were worth, and their Bodies left to be devoured by Dogs and Birds of prey. But the common race of Horſes had not ſo good fortune, being kept by Farmers and Carriers and other mean People, who put them to greater labour, and feed them worſe. I deſcribed as well as I could, our way of riding, the ſhape and uſe of a Bridle, a Saddle, a Spur, and a Whip, of Harneſs and Wheels. I added, that we faſtned Plates of a certain hard ſubſtance called *Iron* at the bottom of their Feet,

to preſerve their Hoofs from being broken by the ſtony ways on which we often travelled.

MY Maſter, after ſome Expreſſions of great Indignation, wondered how we dared to venture upon a *Houyhnhnm*'s back, for he was ſure, that the meaneſt Servant in his Houſe would be able to ſhake off the ſtrongeſt *Yahoo*, or by lying down, and rouling on his back, ſqueeze the Brute to death. I anſwered, That our Horſes were trained up from three our four Years old to the ſeveral uſes we intended them for; That if any of them proved intolerably vicious, they were employed for Carriages; that they were ſeverely beaten while they were young, for any miſchievous tricks: That the Males, deſigned for common uſe of Riding or Draught, were generally *caſtrated* about two Years after their birth, to take down their Spirits, and make them more tame and gentle; that they were indeed ſenſible

ſible of Rewards and Puniſhments; but his Honour would pleaſe to conſider, that they had not the leaſt tincture of Reaſon any more than the *Yahoos* in this Country.

IT put me to the pains of many Circumlocutions to give my Maſter a right Idea of what I ſpoke; for their Language doth not abound in variety of Words, becauſe their Wants and Paſſions are fewer than among us. But it is impoſſible to repeat his noble Reſentment at our ſavage Treatment of the *Houyhnhnm* race, particularly after I had explained the manner and uſe of *caſtrating* Horſes among us, to hinder them from propagating their kind, and to render them more ſervile. He ſaid, if it were poſſible there could be any Country where *Yahoos* alone were endued with Reaſon, they certainly muſt be the governing Animal, becauſe Reaſon will in time always prevail againſt brutal Strength. But, conſidering the

the Frame of our Bodies, and eſpecially of mine, he thought no Creature of equal Bulk was ſo ill contrived, for employing that Reaſon in the common Office of Life; whereupon he deſired to know, whether thoſe among whom I lived, reſembled me or the *Yahoos* of his Country. I aſſured him, that I was as well ſhaped as moſt of my Age: but the younger and the Females were much more ſoft and tender, and the Skins of the latter generally as white as Milk. He ſaid, I differed indeed from other *Yahoos*, being much more cleanly, and not altogether ſo deformed, but in point of real Advantage, he thought I differed for the worſe. That my Nails were of no Uſe either to my fore or hinder-feet: As to my Fore-feet he could not properly call them by that Name, for he never obſerved me to walk upon them; that they were too ſoft to bear the Ground; that I generally went with them uncovered, neither was the Covering I ſometimes wore

on

on them, of the ſame Shape, or ſo ſtrong as that on my Feet behind. That I could not walk with any Security, for if either of my Hinder-feet ſlipped, I muſt inevitably fall. He then began to find fault with other Parts of my Body, the Flatneſs of my Face, the Prominence of my Noſe, mine Eyes placed directly in the Front, ſo that I could not look on either ſide without turning my Head: That I was not able to feed myſelf, without lifting my Fore-feet to my Mouth: And therefore Nature had placed thoſe Joynts to anſwer that Neceſſity. He knew not what could be the Uſe of thoſe ſeveral Clefts and Diviſions in my Feet behind, that theſe were too ſoft to bear the Hardneſs and Sharpneſs of Stones without a Covering made from the Skin of ſome other Brute; that my whole Body wanted a Fence againſt Heat and Cold, which I was forced to put on and off every Day with Tediouſneſs and Trouble. And laſtly, that he obſerved every Animal in

this Country naturally to abhor the *Yahoos*, whom the Weaker avoided, and the Stronger drove from them. So that ſuppoſing us to have the Gift of Reaſon, he could not ſee how it were poſſible to cure that natural Antipathy which every Creature diſcovered againſt us; nor conſequently, how we could tame, and render them ſerviceable. However, he would (as he ſaid) debate the Matter no farther, becauſe he was more deſirous to know my own Story, the Country where I was born, and the ſeveral Actions and Events of my Life before I came hither.

I ASSURED him, how extremely deſirous I was, that he ſhould be ſatisfied in every Point; but I doubted much, whether it would be poſſible for me to explain myſelf on ſeveral Subjects whereof his Honour could have no Conception, becauſe I ſaw nothing in his Country to which I could reſemble them. That however, I would do my beſt, and

and ſtrive to expreſs myſelf by Similitudes, humbly deſiring his Aſſiſtance when I wanted proper Words; which he was pleaſed to promiſe me.

I SAID, my Birth was of honeſt Parents in an Iſland called *England*, which was remote from this Country, as many Days Journey as the ſtrongeſt of his Honour's Servants could travel in the Annual Courſe of the Sun. That I was bred a Surgeon, whoſe Trade is to cure Wounds and Hurts in the Body, got by Accident or Violence; that my Country was governed by a Female Man, whom we called *Queen*. That I left it to get Riches, whereby I might maintain myſelf and Family when I ſhould return. That in my laſt Voyage I was Commander of the Ship, and had about fifty *Yahoos* under me, many of which died at Sea, and I was forced to ſupply them by others picked out from ſeveral Nations. That our Ship was twice in Danger of being ſunk; the firſt time by a great

a great Storm, and the ſecond, by ſtriking againſt a Rock. Here my Maſter interpoſed, by asking me, how I could perſuade Strangers out of different Countries to venture with me, after the Loſſes I had ſuſtained, and the Hazards I had run. I ſaid, they were Fellows of deſperate Fortunes forced to fly from the Places of their Birth, on account of their Poverty or their Crimes. Some were undone by Law-ſuits; others ſpent all they had in Drinking, Whoring and Gaming; others fled for Treaſon; many for Murder, Theft, Poyſoning, Robbery, Perjury, Forgery, Coining falſe Money, for committing Rapes or Sodomy, for flying from their Colours, or deſerting to the Enemy, and moſt of them had broken Priſon; none of theſe durſt return to their Native Countries for fear of being hanged, or of ſtarving in a Jail; and therefore were under a neceſſity of ſeeking a Livelihood in other Places.

DURING this Diſcourſe, my Maſter was pleaſed to interrupt me ſeveral times; I had made uſe of many Circumlocutions in deſcribing to him the nature of the ſeveral Crimes, for which moſt of our Crew had been forced to fly their Country. This Labour took up ſeveral Days Converſation before he was able to comprehend me. He was wholly at a Loſs to know what could be the Uſe or Neceſſity of practiſing thoſe Vices. To clear up which I endeavoured to give him ſome Ideas of the Deſire of Power and Riches, of the terrible Effects of Luſt, Intemperance, Malice and Envy. All this I was forced to define and deſcribe by putting of Caſes, and making of Suppoſitions. After which, like one whoſe Imagination was ſtruck with ſomething never ſeen or heard of before, he would lift up his Eyes with Amazement and Indignation. Power, Government, War, Law, Puniſhment, and a thouſand other Things

Things had no Terms, wherein that Language could expreſs them, which made the Difficulty almoſt inſuperable to give my Maſter any Conception of what I meant. But being of an excellent Underſtanding much improved by Contemplation and Converſe, he at laſt arrived at a competent Knowledge of what humane Nature in our Parts of the World is capable to perform, and deſired I would give him ſome particular Account of that Land, which we call *Europe*, but eſpecially of my own Country.

CHAP. V.

The Author at his Maſter's Command informs him of the State of England. *The Cauſes of War among the Princes of* Europe. *The Author begins to explain the* Engliſh *Conſtitution.*

THE Reader may pleaſe to obſerve, that the following Extract of many Converſations I had with my Maſter, contains a Summary of the moſt material Points, of which were diſcourſed at ſeveral times for above two Years; his Honour often deſiring fuller Satisfaction as I farther improved in the *Houyhnhnm* Tongue. I laid before him, as well as I could, the whole State of *Europe*; I diſcourſed of Trade and

and Manufactures, of Arts and Sciences; and the Answers I gave to all the Questions he made, as they arose upon several Subjects, were a Fund of Conversation not to be exhausted. But I shall here only set down the Substance of what passed between us concerning my own Country, reducing it into Order as well as I can, without any Regard to Time or other Circumstances, while I strictly adhere to Truth. My only Concern is, that I shall hardly be able to do Justice to my Master's Arguments and Expressions, which must needs suffer by my want of Capacity, as well as by a Translation into our barbarous *English*.

IN Obedience therefore to his Honour's Commands, I related to him the *Revolution* under the Prince of *Orange*, the long War with *France* entered into by the said Prince, and renewed by his Successor the present Queen, wherein the greatest Powers of *Christendom* were

engaged, and which ſtill continued: I computed at his Requeſt, that about a Million of *Yahoos* might have been killed in the whole Progreſs of it, and perhaps a hundred or more Cities taken, and thrice as many Ships burnt or ſunk.

HE asked me what were the uſual Cauſes or Motives that made one Country go to War with another. I anſwered they were innumerable, but I ſhould only mention a few of the chief. Sometimes the Ambition of Princes, who never think they have Land or People enough to govern: Sometimes the Corruption of Miniſters, who engage their Maſter in a War, in order to ſtifle or divert the Clamor of the Subjects againſt their evil Adminiſtration. Difference in Opinions hath coſt many Millions of Lives: For inſtance, whether *Fleſh* be *Bread*, or *Bread* be *Fleſh*; whether the Juice of a certain *Berry* be *Blood* or *Wine*; whether *Whiſtling* be

be a Vice or a Virtue; whether it be better to *kiſs a Poſt*, or throw it into the Fire; what is the beſt Colour for a *Coat*, whether *black*, *white*, *red* or *gray*; and whether it ſhould be *long* or *ſhort*, *narrow* or *wide*, *dirty* or *clean*, with many more. Neither are any Wars ſo furious and bloody, or of ſo long Continuance, as thoſe occaſioned by Difference in Opinion, eſpecially if it be in things indifferent.

SOMETIMES the Quarrel between two Princes is to decide which of them ſhall diſpoſſeſs a third of his Dominions, where neither of them pretend to any Right. Sometimes one Prince quarrelleth with another, for fear the other ſhould quarrel with him. Sometimes a War is entered upon, becauſe the Enemy is too *ſtrong*, and ſometimes becauſe he is too *weak*. Sometimes our Neighbours *want* the *things* which we *have*, or *have* the things which we *want*; and we both fight, till they

take ours or give us theirs. It is a very juſtifiable Cauſe of War to invade a Country after the People have been waſted by Famine, deſtroyed by Peſtilence, or embroiled by Factions among themſelves. It is juſtifiable to enter into War againſt our neareſt Ally, when one of his Towns lies convenient for us, or a Territory of Land, that would render our Dominions round and compleat. If a Prince ſends Forces into a Nation, where the People are poor and ignorant, he may lawfully put half of them to death, and make Slaves of the reſt, in order to civilize and reduce them from their barbarous way of Living. It is a very kingly, honourable, and frequent Practice, when one Prince deſires the Aſſiſtance of another to ſecure him againſt an Invaſion, that the Aſſiſtant, when he hath driven out the Invader, ſhould ſeize on the Dominions himſelf, and kill, impriſon or baniſh the Prince he came to relieve. Alliance by Blood or Marriage, is a frequent

frequent Cauſe of War between Princes, and the nearer the Kindred is, the greater is their Diſpoſition to quarrel: *Poor* Nations are *hungry*, and *rich* Nations are *proud*, and Pride and Hunger will ever be at variance. For thoſe Reaſons, the Trade of a *Soldier* is held the moſt honourable of all others: Becauſe a *Soldier* is a *Yahoo* hired to kill in cold Blood as many of his own Species, who have never offended him, as poſſibly he can.

THERE are likewiſe another kind of Princes in *Europe*, not able to make War by themſelves, who hire out their Troops to richer Nations, for ſo much a Day to each Man; of which they keep three fourths to themſelves, and it is the beſt Part of their Maintenance; ſuch are thoſe in many *Northern* Parts of *Europe*.

WHAT you have told me, (ſaid my Maſter) upon the Subject of War, does indeed

indeed discover most admirably the Effects of that Reason you pretend to: However, it is happy that the *Shame* is greater than the *Danger*; and that Nature hath left you utterly uncapable of doing much Mischief.

FOR your Mouths lying flat with your Faces, you can hardly bite each other to any purpose, unless by Consent. Then as to the Claws upon your Feet before and behind, they are so short and tender that one of our *Yahoos* would drive a dozen of yours before him. And therefore in recounting the Numbers of those who have been killed in Battle, I cannot but think that you have *said the thing that is not*.

I COULD not forbear shaking my Head, and smiling a little at his Ignorance. And being no Stranger to the Art of War, I gave him a Description of Cannons, Culverins, Muskets, Carabines, Pistols, Bullets, Powder, Swords, Bayonets,

Bayonets, Sieges, Retreats, Attacks, Undermines, Countermines, Bombardments, Sea-fights; Ships ſunk with a thouſand Men, twenty Thouſand killed on each Side; dying Groans, Limbs flying in the Air, Smoak, Noiſe, Confuſion, trampling to death under Horſes Feet; Flight, Purſuit, Victory; Fields ſtrewed with Carcaſes left for Food to Dogs, and Wolves, and Birds of Prey; Plundering, Stripping, Raviſhing, Burning, and Deſtroying. And to ſet forth the Valour of my own dear Countrymen, I aſſured him, that I had ſeen them blow up a hundred Enemies at once in a Siege, and as many in a Ship, and beheld the dead Bodies come down in pieces from the Clouds, to the great Diverſion of the Spectators.

I WAS going on to more particulars, when my Maſter commanded me Silence. He ſaid, whoever underſtood the Nature of *Yahoos* might eaſily believe it poſſible for ſo vile an Animal, to

to be capable of every Action I had named, if their Strength and Cunning equalled their Malice. But as my Diſcourſe had increaſed his Abhorrence of the whole Species, ſo he found he gave him a Diſturbance in his Mind, to which he was wholly a Stranger before. He thought his Ears being uſed to ſuch abominable Words, might by Degrees admit them with leſs Deteſtation. That although he hated the *Yahoos* of this Country, yet he no more blamed them for their odious Qualities, than he did a *Gnnayh* (a Bird of Prey) for its Cruelty, or a ſharp Stone for cutting my Hoof. But when a Creature pretending to Reaſon, could be capable of ſuch Enormities, he dreaded leſt the Corruption of that Faculty might be worſe than Brutality it ſelf. He ſeemed therefore confident, that inſtead of Reaſon, we were only poſſeſſed of ſome Quality fitted to increaſe our natural Vices; as the Reflection from a troubled Stream returns the Image of an ill-

ill-ſhapen Body, not only *larger*, but more *diſtorted*.

HE added, That he had heard too much upon the ſubject of War, both in this, and ſome former Diſcourſes. There was another point which a little perplexed him at preſent. I had informed him, that ſome of our Crew left their Country on account of being ruined by *Law*; that I had already explained the meaning of the Word; but he was at a loſs how it ſhould come to paſs, that the *Law* which was intended for *every* Man's preſervation, ſhould be any Man's ruin. Therefore he deſired to be farther ſatisfied what I meant by *Law*, and what ſort of Diſpenſers thereof it could be by whoſe practices the Property of any Perſon could be loſt, inſtead of being preſerved. He added, he ſaw not what great occaſion there could be for this thing called *Law*, ſince all the Intentions and Purpoſes of it may be fully anſwered by

by following the Dictates of *Nature* and *Reaſon*, which are ſufficient Guides for a reaſonable Animal, as we pretended to be, in ſhewing us what we ought to do, and what to avoid.

I ASSURED his Honour, that *Law* was a Science wherein I had not much converſed, having little more Knowledge of it than what I had obtained by employing Advocates, in vain, upon ſome Injuſtices that had been done me, and by converſing with ſome others who by the ſame method had firſt loſt their Subſtance, and then left their own Country under the mortification of ſuch Diſappointments, however I would give him all the Satisfaction I was able.

I SAID, That thoſe who made profeſſion of this Science were exceedingly multiplied, being almoſt equal to the Caterpillars in number; that they were of divers Degrees, Diſtinctions, and Denominations. The numerouſneſs of thoſe

thoſe that dedicated themſelves to this Profeſſion were ſuch that the fair and juſtifiable Advantage and Income of the Profeſſion was not ſufficient for the decent and handſome Maintenance of multitudes of thoſe who followed it. Hence it came to paſs that it was found needful to ſupply that by Artifice and Cunning, which could not be procured by juſt and honeſt methods: The better to bring which about, very many Men among us were bred up from their Youth in the Art of proving by Words multiplied for the purpoſe that *white* is *black*, and *black* is *white*, according as they are paid. The greatneſs of theſe Mens Aſſurance and the Boldneſs of their Pretenſions gained upon the Opinion of the Vulgar, whom in a manner they made Slaves of, and got into their hands much the larger Share of the practice of their Profeſſion. Theſe Practitioners were by Men of diſcernment called *Pettifoggers*, (that is, *Confounders*, or rather, *Deſtroyers of Right*,)

as it was my ill hap, as well as the misfortune of my ſuffering Acquaintance, to be engaged only with this ſpecies of the Profeſſion. I deſired his Honour to underſtand the deſcription I had to give, and the ruin I had complained of, to relate to theſe Sectaries only, and how and by what means the Misfortunes we met with were brought upon us by the management of theſe Men, might be more eaſily conceived by explaining to him their method of proceeding, which could not be better done than by giving him an Example.

MY Neighbour, ſaid I, I will ſuppoſe, has a mind to my *Cow*, he hires one of theſe Advocates to prove that he ought to have my *Cow* from me. I muſt then hire another of them to defend my Right, it being againſt all rules of *Law* that any Man ſhould be allowed to ſpeak for himſelf. Now in this caſe, I who am the right Owner lie under two great Diſadvantages. Firſt, my Advocate, being as I ſaid

ſaid before practiſed almoſt from his Cradle in defending Falſhood, is quite out of his Element when he would argue for Right, which as an Office unnatural he attempts with great Awkwardneſs, if not with an Ill-will. The ſecond Diſadvantage is that my Advocate muſt proceed with great Caution; for, ſince the Maintenance of ſo many depend on the keeping up of Buſineſs, ſhould he proceed too ſummarily, if he does not incur the Diſpleaſure of his Superiors, he is ſure to gain the Ill-will and Hatred of his Brethren, as being by them eſteemed one that would leſſen the Practice of the Law. This being the Caſe, I have but two Methods to preſerve my *Cow*. The firſt is, to gain over my Adverſary's Advocate with a double Fee; from the Manner and Deſign of whoſe Education before mentioned it is eaſy to expect he will be induced to drop his Client, and let the Balance fall to my Side. The ſecond Way is for my Advocate not to

insist on the Justice of my Cause, by allowing the *Cow* to belong to my Adversary; and this if it be dexterously and skilfully done will go a great Way towards obtaining a favourable Verdict, it having been found, from a careful Observation of Issues and Events, that the wrong Side, under the Management of such Practitioners, has the fairer Chance for success, and this more especially if it happens, as it did in mine and my Friend's Case, and may have done since, that the Person appointed to decide all Controversies of Propriety as well as for the Tryal of Criminals, who should be taken out of the most knowing and wise of his Profession, is by the Recommendation of a great Favourite, or Court-Mistress chosen out of the Sect before mentioned, and so, having been under a strange Biass all his Life against Equity and fair dealing, lies as it were under a fatal Necessity of favouring, shifting, double dealing and oppression, and besides through Age,

Age, Infirmity, and Diſtempers grown lazy, unactive, and inattentive, and thereby almoſt incapacitated from doing any thing becoming the Nature of his Imployment, and the Duty of his Office. In ſuch Caſes, the Deciſions and Determinations of Men ſo bred, and ſo qualified, may with Reaſon be expected on the wrong Side of the Cauſe, ſince thoſe who can take Harangue and Noiſe, (if purſued with Warmth, and drawn out into a Length,) for reaſoning, are not much to be wondered at, if they infer the Weight of the Argument from the Heavineſs of the Pleading.

IT is a Maxim among theſe Men, That whatever has been done before may legally be done again: And therefore they take ſpecial Care to record all the Deciſions formerly made, even thoſe which have through Ignorance or Corruption contradicted the Rules of common Juſtice, and the general Rea-

ſon of Mankind. Theſe, under the Name of *Precedents*, they produce as Authorities, and thereby endeavour to juſtify the moſt iniquitous Opinions; and they are ſo lucky in this Practice, that it rarely fails of Decrees anſwerable to their Intent and Expectation.

IN pleading, they ſtudiouſly avoid entring into the *Merits* of the Cauſe; but are loud, violent and tedious in dwelling upon all *Circumſtances* which are not to the Purpoſe. For Inſtance, in the Caſe already mentioned; they never deſire to know what Claim or Title my Adverſary had to my *Cow*, but whether the ſaid *Cow* were red or black, her Horns long or ſhort; whether the Field I graze her in be round or ſquare, whether ſhe was milked at home or abroad, what Diſeaſes ſhe is ſubject to, and the like; after which they conſult *Precedents*, adjourn the Cauſe, from time to time, and

and in ten, twenty, or thirty Years, come to an Iſſue.

IT is likewiſe to be obſerved, that this Society hath a peculiar Cant and Jargon of their own, that no other Mortal can underſtand, and wherein all their Laws are written, which they take ſpecial Care to multiply; whereby they have gone near to confound the very Eſſence of Truth and Falſehood, of Right and Wrong; ſo that it may take thirty Years to decide whether the Field, left me by my Anceſtors for ſix Generations, belongs to me or to a Stranger three hundred Miles off.

IN the Tryal of Perſons accuſed for Crimes againſt the State, the Method is much more ſhort and commendable: For if thoſe in Power, who know well how to chuſe Inſtruments fit for their Purpoſe, take care to recommend and promote out of this Clan a proper Per-

ſon, his Method of Education and Practice makes it eaſy to him, when his Patron's Diſpoſition is underſtood, without Difficulty or Study either to condemn or acquit the Criminal, and at the ſame time ſtrictly preſerve all due Forms of Law.

HERE my Maſter interpoſing ſaid it was a Pity, that Creatures endowed with ſuch prodigious Ablilities of Mind as theſe Advocates by the Deſcription I gave of them muſt certainly be, were not rather encouraged to be Inſtructors of others in Wiſdom and Knowledge. In anſwer to which I aſſured his Honour that the Buſineſs and Study of their own Calling and Profeſſion ſo took up all their Thoughts and engroſſed all their Time, that they minded nothing elſe, and that therefore, in all points out of their own Trade, many of them were of ſo great Ignorance and Stupidity, that it was hard to pick out of any Profeſſion a Generation of Men

Men more deſpicable in common Converſation, or who were ſo much looked upon as avowed Enemies to all Knowledge and Learning, being equally diſpoſed to pervert the general reaſon of Mankind in every other ſubject of Diſcourſe, as in that of their own calling.

CHAP. VI.

A Continuation of the State of England; *ſo well governed by a Queen as to need no firſt Miniſter. The Character of ſuch an one in ſome* European *Courts.*

MY Maſter was yet wholly at a loſs to underſtand what Motive could incite this Race of Lawyers to perplex, diſquiet, and weary themſelves, and engage in a Confederacy of Injuſtice, merely for the ſake of injuring their Fellow-Animals; neither could he comprehend what I meant in ſaying they did it for *Hire*. Whereupon I was at much pains to deſcribe to him the uſe of *Money*, the Materials it was made of, and the value of

of the Metals, that when a *Yahoo* had got a great ſtore of this precious Subſtance, he was able to purchaſe whatever he had a mind to, the fineſt Cloathing, the nobleſt Houſes, great Tracts of Land, the moſt coſtly Meats and Drinks, and have his choice of the moſt beautiful Females. Therefore ſince *Money* alone, was able to perform all theſe feats, our *Yahoos* thought, they could never have enough of it to ſpend or to ſave, as they found themſelves inclined from their natural bent either to Profuſion or Avarice. That the rich Man enjoyed the fruit of the poor Man's Labour, and the latter were a thouſand to one in proportion to the former. That the bulk of our People were forced to live miſerably, by labouring every Day for ſmall Wages to make a few live plentifully. I enlarged myſelf much on theſe and many other particulars to the ſame purpoſe: But his Honour was ſtill to ſeek: For he went upon a ſuppoſition that

that all Animals had a title to their ſhare in the Productions of the Earth, and eſpecially thoſe who preſided over the reſt. Therefore he deſired I would let him know, what theſe coſtly Meats were, and how any of us happened to want them. Whereupon I enumerated as many ſorts as came into my head, with the various methods of dreſſing them, which could not be done without ſending Veſſels by Sea to every part of the World, as well for Liquors to drink, as for Sauces, and innumerable other Conveniencies. I aſſured him, that this whole Globe of Earth muſt be at leaſt three times gone round, before one of our better female *Yahoos* could get her Breakfaſt, or a Cup to put it in. He ſaid, That muſt needs be a miſerable Country which cannot furniſh Food for its own Inhabitants. But what he chiefly wondered at, was, how ſuch vaſt tracts of Grounds as I deſcribed ſhould be wholly without *freſh Water*, and the People put to the Neceſ-

Neceſſity of ſending over the Sea for Drink. I replied, that *England* (the dear Place of my Nativity) was computed to produce three times the quantity of Food, more than its Inhabitants are able to conſume, as well as Liquors extracted from Grain, or preſſed out of the Fruit of certain Trees, which made excellent Drink, and the ſame Proportion in every other Convenience of Life. But in order to feed the Luxury and Intemperance of the Males, and the Vanity of the Females, we ſent away the greateſt Part of our neceſſary Things to other Countries, from whence in return we brought the Materials of Diſeaſes, Folly and Vice, to ſpend among ourſelves. Hence it follows of Neceſſity, that vaſt Numbers of our People are compelled to ſeek their Livelihood by Begging, Robbing, Stealing, Cheating, Pimping, Forſwearing, Flattering, Suborning, Forging, Gaming, Lying, Fawning, Hectoring, Voting, Scribling, Stargazing, Poyſoning, Whoring, Canting,

ing, Libelling, Free-thinking, and the like Occupations: Every one of which Terms, I was at much Pains to make him understand.

THAT *Wine* was not imported among us from foreign Countries, to supply the want of Water or other Drinks, but because it was a sort of Liquid which made us merry, by putting us out of our Senses; diverted all melancholy Thoughts, begat wild extravagant Imaginations in the Brain, raised our Hopes, and banished our Fears, suspended every Office of Reason for a time, and deprived us of the Use of our Limbs, till we fell into a profound Sleep; although it must be confessed, that we always awaked sick and dispirited, and that the Use of this Liquor filled us with Diseases, which made our Lives uncomfortable and short.

BUT beside all this, the Bulk of our People supported themselves by furnishing

ing the Neceſſities and Conveniencies of Life to the Rich, and to each other. For inſtance, when I am at home and dreſſed as I ought to be, I carry on my Body the Workmanſhip of an hundred Tradeſmen; the Building and Furniture of my Houſe employ as many more, and five times the Number to adorn my Wife.

I WAS going on to tell him of another ſort of People, who get their Livelihood by attending the Sick, having upon ſome occaſions informed his Honour that many of my Crew had died of Diſeaſes. But here it was with the utmoſt Difficulty, that I brought him to apprehend what I meant. He could eaſily conceive, that a *Houyhnhnm* grew weak and heavy a few Days before his Death, or by ſome Accident might hurt a Limb. But that Nature, who works all things to Perfection, ſhould ſuffer any Pains to breed in our Bodies, he thought it impoſſible, and deſired to know the reaſon

reaſon of ſo unaccountable an Evil. I told him, we fed on a thouſand Things which operated the one contrary to each other; that we eat when we were not hungry, and drank without the Provocation of Thirſt; That we ſate whole Nights drinking ſtrong Liquors without eating a Bit, which diſpoſed us to Sloth, enflamed our Bodies, and precipitated or prevented Digeſtion. That proſtitute Female *Yahoos* acquired a certain Malady, which bred Rottenneſs in the Bones of thoſe, who fell into their Embraces; That this and many other Diſeaſes, were propagated from Father to Son, ſo that great Numbers come into the World with complicated Maladies upon them; that it would be endleſs to give him a Catalogue of all Diſeaſes incident to humane Bodies; for they could not be fewer than five or ſix hundred, ſpread over every Limb, and Joynt; in ſhort, every Part, external and inteſtine, having Diſeaſes appropriated to them. To remedy which, there

was

was a ſort of People bred up among us, in the Profeſſion or Pretence of curing the Sick. And becauſe I had ſome Skill in the Faculty, I would in Gratitude to his Honour, let him know the whole Myſtery and Method by which they proceed.

THEIR Fundamental is, That all Diſeaſes ariſe from *Repletion*, from whence they conclude, that a great *Evacuation* of the Body is neceſſary, either through the natural Paſſage, or upwards at the Mouth. Their next Buſineſs is, from Herbs, Minerals, Gums, Oyls, Shells, Salts, Juices, Sea-weed, Excrements, Barks of Trees, Serpents, Toads, Frogs, Spiders, dead Mens Fleſh and Bones, Beaſts and Fiſhes, to form a Compoſition for Smell and Taſte the moſt abominable, nauſeous and deteſtable, they can poſſibly contrive, which the Stomach immediately rejects with loathing; and this they call a *Vomit*; or elſe from the ſame Store-

Store-houſe, with ſome other poyſonous Additions, they command us to take in at the Orifice *above* or *below*, (juſt as the Phyſician then happens to be diſpoſed) a Medicine equally annoying and diſguſtful to the Bowels, which relaxing the Belly, drives down all before it, and this they call a *Purge*, or a *Glyſter*. For Nature (as the Phyſicians alledge) having intended the ſuperior anterior Orifice only for the *Intromiſſion* of Solids and Liquids, and the inferior for Ejection, theſe Artiſts ingeniouſly conſidering, that in all Diſeaſes Nature is forced out of her Seat; therefore to replace her in it, the Body muſt be treated in a manner directly contrary, by interchanging the Uſe of each Orifice, forcing Solids and Liquids in at the *Anus*, and making Evacuations at the Mouth.

BUT, beſides real Diſeaſes, we are ſubject to many that are only imaginary, for which the Phyſicians have invented

vented imaginary Cures; these have their several Names, and so have the Drugs that are proper for them, and with these our Female *Yahoos* are always infested.

ONE great Excellency in this Tribe is their Skill at *Prognosticks*, wherein they seldom fail; their Predictions in real Diseases, when they rise to any Degree of Malignity, generally portending *Death*, which is always in their Power when Recovery is not: And therefore, upon any unexpected Signs of Amendment, after they have pronounced their Sentence, rather than be accused as false Prophets, they know how to approve their Sagacity to the World by a seasonable Dose.

THEY are likewise of special Use to Husbands and Wives, who are grown weary of their Mates, to eldest Sons, to great Ministers of State, and often to Princes.

I HAD formerly upon occaſion diſcourſed with my Maſter upon the Nature of *Government* in general, and particularly of our own *excellent Conſtitution*, deſervedly the Wonder and Envy of the whole World. But having here accidentally mentioned a *Miniſter of State*; he commanded me ſome time after to inform him, what Species of *Yahoos* I particularly meant by that Application.

I TOLD him, that our She Governor or Queen having no Ambition to gratify, no Inclination to ſatisfy of extending her Power to the Injury of her Neighbours, or the Prejudice of her own Subjects, was therefore ſo far from needing a corrupt Miniſtry to carry on or cover any ſiniſter Deſigns, that ſhe not only directs her own Actions to the Good of her People, conducts them by the Direction, and reſtrains them within the Limitation of the Laws of

her own Country; but ſubmits the Behaviour and Acts of thoſe ſhe intruſts with the Adminiſtration of her Affairs to the Examination of her great Council, and ſubjects them to the Penalties of the Law; and therefore never puts any ſuch Confidence in any of her Subjects as to entruſt them with the whole and entire Adminiſtration of her Affairs: But I added, that in ſome former Reigns here, and in many other Courts of *Europe* now, where Princes grew indolent and careleſs of their own Affairs through a conſtant Love and Purſuit of Pleaſure, they made uſe of ſuch an Adminiſtrator, as I had mentioned, under the Title of *firſt* or *chief Miniſter of State*, the Deſcription of which, as far as it may be collected not only from their Actions, but from the Letters, Memoirs, and Writings publiſhed by themſelves, the Truth of which has not yet been diſputed, may be allowed to be as follows: That he is a Perſon wholly exempt from Joy

and Grief, Love and Hatred, Pity and Anger; at leaſt makes uſe of no other Paſſions but a violent Deſire of Wealth, Power and Titles; That he never tells Words to all Uſes, except to the Indication of his Mind; That he never tells a *Truth*; but with an Intent that you ſhould take it for a *Lye*; nor a *Lye*, but with a Deſign that you ſhould take it for a *Truth*; That thoſe he ſpeaks worſt of behind their Backs, are in the ſureſt Way to Preferment; and whenever he begins to praiſe you to others or to yourſelf, you are from that Day forlorn. The worſt Mark you can receive is a *Promiſe*, eſpecially when it is confirmed with an Oath; after which every wiſe Man retires, and gives over all Hopes.

THERE are three Methods by which a Man may riſe to be chief Miniſter: The firſt is, by knowing how with Prudence to diſpoſe of a Wife, a Daughter, or a Siſter: The ſecond, by betraying or under-

undermining his Predeceſſor: And the third is by a *furious Zeal* in publick Aſſemblies againſt the Corruptions of the Court. But a wiſe Prince would rather chuſe to employ thoſe who practiſe the laſt of theſe Methods; becauſe ſuch Zealots prove always the moſt obſequious and ſubſervient to the Will and Paſſions of their Maſter. That theſe *Miniſters* having all Employments at their Diſpoſal, preſerve themſelves in Power by bribing the Majority of a Senate or great Council; and at laſt by an *Act of Indemnity* (whereof I deſcribed the Nature to him) they ſecured themſelves from After-reckonings, and retired from the Publick, laden with the Spoils of the Nation.

THE Palace of a *Chief Miniſter*, is a Seminary to breed up others in his own Trade: The Pages, Lacquies, and Porter, by imitating their Maſter, become *Miniſters of State* in their ſeveral Diſtricts, and learn to excel in the

three principal *Ingredients*, of *Insolence*, *Lying*, and *Bribery*. Accordingly, they have a *Subaltern* Court paid to them by Persons of the best Rank, and sometimes by the Force of Dexterity and Impudence, arrive through several Gradations to be Successors to their Lord.

He is usually governed by a decayed Wench, or favourite Footman, who are the Tunnels through which all Graces are conveyed, and may properly be called, *in the last Resort*, the Governors of the Kingdom.

One Day in Discourse my Master having heard me mention the *Nobility* of my Country, was pleased to make me a Compliment which I could not pretend to deserve: That he was sure, I must have been born of some noble Family, because I far exceeded in Shape, Colour, and Cleanliness, all the

Yahoos

Yahoos of his Nation, although I seemed to fail in Strength and Agility, which must be imputed to my different Way of Living from those other Brutes; and besides, I was not only endowed with the Faculty of Speech, but likewise with some Rudiments of Reason, to a Degree, that with all his Acquaintance I passed for a Prodigy.

HE made me observe, that among the *Houyhnhnms*, the *White*, the *Sorrel*, and the *Iron-grey*, were not so exactly shaped as the *Bay*, the *Dapple-grey*, and the *Black*; nor born with equal Talents of the Mind, or a Capacity to improve them; and therefore continued always in the Condition of Servants, without ever aspiring to match out of their own Race, which in that Country would be reckoned monstrous and unnatural.

I MADE his Honour my most humble Acknowledgments for the good

Opinion he was pleaſed to conceive of me; but aſſured him at the ſame Time, that my Birth was of the lower Sort, having been born of plain honeſt Parents, who were juſt able to give me a tolerable Education: That *Nobility* among us was altogether a different Thing from the Idea he had of it; That our young *Noblemen* are bred from their Childhood in Idleneſs and Luxury; that as ſoon as Years will permit, they conſume their Vigour, and contract odious Diſeaſes among lewd Females; and when their Fortunes are almoſt ruined, they marry ſome Woman of mean Birth, diſagreeable Perſon, and unſound Conſtitution, merely for the Sake of Money, whom they hate and deſpiſe. That the Productions of ſuch Marriages are generally ſcrophulous, ricketty, or deformed Children; by which means the Family ſeldom continues above three Generations, unleſs the Wife takes Care to provide a healthy Father among her

her Neighbours, or Acquaintance, in order to improve and continue the Breed. That a weak diſeaſed Body, a meager Countenance, and ſallow Complexion, are no uncommon Marks of a *Great Man*; and a healthy robuſt Appearance is ſo far diſgraceful in a Man of Quality, that the World is apt to conclude his real Father to have been one of the Inferiors of the Family, eſpecially when it is ſeen that the Imperfections of his Mind run parallel with thoſe of his Body, and are little elſe than a Compoſition of Spleen, Dulneſs, Ignorance, Caprice, Senſuality, and Pride.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

The Author's great Love of his Native Country. His Master's Observations upon the Constitution and Administration of England, *as described by the Author, with parallel Cases and Comparisons. His Master's Observations upon Human Nature.*

THE Reader may be disposed to wonder how I could prevail on myself to give so free a Representation of my own Species, among a Race of Mortals who were already too apt to conceive the vilest Opinion of human Kind from that entire Congruity betwixt me and their *Yahoos*. But I must freely confess, that the many Virtues of those

thoſe excellent *Quadrupeds* placed in oppoſite View to human Corruptions, had ſo far opened my Eyes, and enlightened my Underſtanding, that I began to view the Actions and Paſſions of Man in a very different Light, and to think the Honour of my own kind not worth managing; which, beſides, it was impoſſible for me to do before a Perſon of ſo acute a Judgment as my Maſter, who daily convinced me of a thouſand Faults in myſelf, whereof I had not the leaſt Perception before, and which among us would never be numbered even among human Infirmities, I had likewiſe learned from his Example an utter Deteſtation of all Falſehood or Diſguiſe; and *Truth* appeared ſo amiable to me, that I determined upon ſacrificing every thing to it.

LET me deal ſo candidly with the Reader, as to confeſs, that there was yet a much ſtronger Motive for the Freedom I took in my Repreſentation of

of Things. I had not been a Year in this Country, before I contracted ſuch a Love and Veneration for the Inhabitants, that I entered on a firm Reſolution never to return to human Kind, but to paſs the reſt of my Life among theſe admirable *Houyhnhnms* in the Contemplation and Practice of every Virtue; where I could have no Example or Incitement to Vice. But it was decreed by Fortune, my perpetual Enemy, that ſo great a Felicity ſhould not fall to my ſhare. However, it is now ſome Comfort to reflect, that in what I ſaid of my Countrymen, I *extenuated* their Faults as much as I durſt before ſo ſtrict an Examiner, and upon every Article, gave as *favourable* a Turn as the Matter would bear. For, indeed, who is there alive that will not be ſwayed by his Byaſs and Partiality to the Place of his Birth?

I HAVE related the Subſtance of ſeveral Converſations I had with my Maſter,

Maſter, during the greateſt part of the Time I had the Honour to be in his ſervice, but have indeed for Brevity ſake omitted much more than is here ſet down.

WHEN I had anſwered all his Queſtions, and his Curioſity ſeemed to be fully ſatisfied; he ſent for me one Morning early, and commanding me to ſit down at ſome diſtance, (an Honour which he had never before conferred upon me) he ſaid, he had been very ſeriouſly conſidering my whole Story, as far as it related both to myſelf and my Country: That he looked upon us as a ſort of Animals to whoſe ſhare, by what Accident he could not conjecture, ſome ſmall Pittance of *Reaſon* had fallen, whereof we made no other Uſe than by its Aſſiſtance to aggravate our *natural* Corruptions, and to acquire new ones which Nature had not given us, That we diſarmed ourſelves of the few Abilities ſhe had beſtowed, had been

been very ſucceſsful in multiplying our original Wants, and ſeemed to ſpend our whole Lives in vain Endeavours to ſupply them by our own Inventions. That as to myſelf, it was manifeſt I had neither the Strength or Agility of a common *Yahoo*, that I walked infirmly on my hinder Feet, had found out a contrivance to make my Claws of no Uſe or Defence, and to remove the Hair from my Chin, which was intended as a ſhelter from the Sun and the Weather. Laſtly, That I could neither run with ſpeed, nor climb Trees like my *Brethren* (as he called them) the *Yahoos* in this Country.

THAT our Inſtitutions of *Government* and *Law* were plainly owing to our groſs Defects in *Reaſon*, and by conſequence, in *Virtue*; becauſe *Reaſon* alone is ſufficient to govern a *rational* Creature; which was therefore a Character we had no pretence to challenge, even from the Account I had given of

my

my own People, although he manifeſtly perceived, that in order to favour them, I had concealed many Particulars, and often *ſaid the thing which was not.*

HE was the more confirmed in this opinion, becauſe he obſerved, that as I agreed in every Feature of my Body with other *Yahoos*, except where it was to my real Diſadvantage in point of Strength, Speed, and Activity, the ſhortneſs of my Claws, and ſome other particulars where Nature had no part; ſo from the Repreſentation I had given him of our Lives, our Manners, and our Actions, he found as near a reſemblance in the diſpoſition of our Minds. He ſaid the *Yahoos* were known to hate one another more than they did any different ſpecies of Animals; and the Reaſon uſually aſſigned, was, the Odiouſneſs of their own Shapes, which all could ſee in the reſt, but none in themſelves. He had therefore begun to think it not unwiſe in us to *cover* our Bodies, and by

that

that Invention, conceal many of our own Deformities from each other, which would elſe be hardly ſupportable. But, he now found he had been miſtaken, and that the Diſſentions of thoſe Brutes in his Country were owing to the ſame Cauſe with ours, as I had deſcribed them. For, if (ſaid he) you throw among five *Yahoos* as much Food as would be ſufficient for fifty, they will, inſtead of eating peaceably, fall together by the ears, each ſingle one impatient to *have all to itſelf*; and therefore a Servant was uſually employed to ſtand by while they were feeding abroad, and thoſe kept at home were tied at a diſtance from each other; that if a Cow died of Age or Accident, before a *Houyhnhnm* could ſecure it for his own *Yahoos*, thoſe in the Neighbourhood would come in Herds to ſeize it, and then would enſue ſuch a Battle as I had deſcribed, with terrible Wounds made by their Claws on both ſides, although they ſeldom were able to kill one

one another, for want of ſuch convenient Inſtruments of Death, as we had invented. At other times the like Battles have been fought between the *Yahoos* of ſeveral Neighbourhoods without any viſible Cauſe: Thoſe of one Diſtrict watching all Opportunities to ſurprize the next before they are prepared. But if they find their Project hath miſcarryed, they return home, and for want of Enemies, engage in what I call a Civil War among themſelves.

THAT in ſome Fields of his Country, there are certain *ſhining Stones* of ſeveral Colours, whereof the *Yahoos* are violently fond, and when Part of theſe *Stones* is fixed in the Earth, as it ſometimes happeneth, they will dig with their Claws for whole Days to get them out, then carry them away, and hide them by Heaps in their Kennels; but ſtill looking round with great Caution, for fear their Comrades ſhould find out their Treaſure. My Maſter

ſaid, he could never diſcover the Reaſon of this unnatural Appetite, or how theſe Stones could be of any Uſe to a *Yahoo*; but now he believed it might proceed from the ſame Principle of *Avarice*, which I had aſcribed to Mankind; that he had once, by way of Experiment, privately removed a Heap of theſe *Stones* from the Place where one of his *Yahoos* had buried it: Whereupon, the ſordid Animal miſſing his Treaſure, by his loud lamenting brought the whole Herd to the Place, there miſerably howled, then fell to biting and tearing the reſt, began to pine away, would neither eat, nor ſleep, nor work, till he ordered a Servant privately to convey the *Stones* into the ſame Hole, and hide them as before; which when his *Yahoo* had found, he preſently recovered his Spirits and good Humour, but took care to remove them to a better hiding Place, and hath ever ſince been a very ſerviceable Brute.

MY Maſter farther aſſured me, which I alſo obſerved myſelf, That in the Fields where the *ſhining Stones* abound, the fierceſt and moſt frequent Battles are fought, occaſioned by perpetual Inroads of the Neighbouring *Yahoos*.

HE ſaid, it was common when two *Yahoos* diſcovered ſuch a *Stone* in a Field, and were contending which of them ſhould be the Proprietor, a third would take the Advantage, and carry it away from them both; which my Maſter would needs contend to have ſome kind of Reſemblance with our *Suits at Law*; wherein I thought it for our Credit not to undeceive him; ſince the Deciſion he mentioned was much more equitable than many Decrees among us: Becauſe the Plaintiff and Defendant there loſt nothing beſides the *Stone* they contended for, whereas our *Courts of Equity*, would ſeldom have

diſmiſſed the Cauſe while either of them had any thing left.

MY Maſter continuing his Diſcourſe, ſaid, There was nothing that rendered the *Yahoos* more odious, than their undiſtinguiſhing Appetite to devour every thing that came in their Way, whether Herbs, Roots, Berries, the corrupted Fleſh of Animals, or all mingled together: And it was peculiar in their Temper, that they were fonder of what they could get by Rapine or Stealth at a greater diſtance, than much better Food provided for them at home. If their Prey held out, they would eat till they were ready to burſt, after which Nature had pointed out to them a certain *Root* that gave them a general Evacuation.

THERE was alſo another kind of *Root* very *juicy*, but ſomewhat rare and difficult to be found, which the *Yahoos* ſought for with much Eagerneſs, and

would

would ſuck it with great Delight; and it produced the ſame Effects that Wine hath upon us. It would make them ſometimes hug, and ſometimes tear one another, they would howl and grin, and chatter, and tumble, and then fall aſleep in the Dirt.

I DID indeed obſerve, that the *Yahoos* were the only Animals in this Country ſubject to any Diſeaſes; which however, were much fewer than Horſes have among us, and contracted not by any Ill-treatment they meet with, but by the Naſtineſs and Greedineſs of that ſordid Brute. Neither has their Language any more than a general Appellation for thoſe Maladies, which is borrowed from the Name of the Beaſt, and called *Hnea-Yahoo* or the *Yahoo's-Evil*, and the Cure preſcribed is a Mixture of *their own Dung* and *Urine* forcibly put down the *Yahoo*'s Throat. This I have ſince often taken myſelf, and do freely recommend it to my Country-

men for the publick Good, as an admirable Specifick againſt all Diſeaſes produced by Repletion.

As to Learning, Government, Arts, Manufactures, and the like, my Maſter confeſſed he could find little or no reſemblance between the *Yahoos* of that Country and thoſe in ours. For, he only meant to obſerve what Parity there was in our Natures. He had heard indeed ſome curious *Houyhnhnms* obſerve, that in moſt Herds there was a ſort of ruling *Yahoo*, (as among us there is generally ſome leading or principal Stag in a Park) who was always more *deformed* in Body, and *miſchievous in Diſpoſition*, than any of the reſt. That this *Leader* had uſually a Favourite as *like himſelf* as he could get, whoſe Employment was to *lick his Maſter's Feet and Poſteriors, and drive the female* Yahoos *to his Kennel*; for which he was now and then rewarded with a piece of Aſs's Fleſh. This *Favourite* is hated by the whole

whole Herd, and therefore to protect himself, keeps always *near the Person of his Leader*. He usually continues in office till a worse can be found; but the very Moment he is discarded, his Successor, at the Head of all the *Yahoos* in that District, young and old, male and female, come in a Body, and discharge their Excrements upon him from head to foot. But how far this might be applicable to our *Courts*, and *Favourites*, and *Ministers of State*, my Master said I could best determine.

I DURST make no return to this malicious Insinuation, which debased human Understanding below the Sagacity of a common *Hound*, who has Judgment enough to distinguish and follow the cry of the *ablest Dog in the pack*, without being ever mistaken.

MY Master told me, there were some Qualities remarkable in the *Yahoos*, which he had not observed me to

mention, or at leaſt very ſlightly, in the Accounts I had given him of human Kind; he ſaid, Thoſe Animals, like other Brutes, had their Females in common; but in this they differed, that the She-*Yahoo* would admit the Male, while ſhe was pregnant, and that the Hees would quarrel and fight with Females as fiercely as with each other. Both which Practices were ſuch degrees of Brutality, that no other ſenſitive Creature ever arrived at.

ANOTHER thing he wondered at in the *Yahoos*, was their ſtrange Diſpoſition to Naſtineſs and Dirt, whereas there appears to be a natural love of Cleanlineſs in all other Animals. As to the two former Accuſations, I was glad to let them paſs without any Reply, becauſe I had not a Word to offer upon them in defence of my Species, which otherwiſe I certainly had done from my own Inclinations. But I could have eaſily vindicated human Kind

Kind from the Imputation of Singularity upon the Article, if there had been any *Swine* in that Country, (as unluckily for me there were not) which although it may be a *ſweeter Quadruped* than a *Yahoo*, cannot I humbly conceive in Juſtice pretend to more Cleanlineſs; and ſo his Honour himſelf muſt have owned, if he had ſeen their filthy way of feeding, and their cuſtom of wallowing and ſleeping in the Mud.

MY Maſter likewiſe mentioned another Quality which his Servants had diſcovered in ſeveral *Yahoos*, and to him was wholly unaccountable. He ſaid, a Fancy would ſometimes take a *Yahoo*, to retire into a Corner, to lie down and howl, and groan, and ſpurn away all that came near him, although he were young and fat, wanted neither Food nor Water; nor could the Servants imagine what could poſſibly ail him. And the only Remedy they found, was

to

to ſet him to hard work, after which he would infallibly come to himſelf. To this I was ſilent out of partiality to my own Kind; yet here I could diſcover the true Seeds of *Spleen*, which only ſeizeth on the *Lazy*, the *Luxurious*, and the *Rich*; who, if they were forced to undergo the *ſame Regimen*, I would undertake for the cure.

HIS Honour had further obſerved, that a Female-*Yahoo* would often ſtand behind a Bank or Buſh, to gaze on the young Males paſſing by, and then appear, and hide, uſing many antick Geſtures and Grimaces, at which time it was obſerved, that ſhe had a moſt *offenſive Smell*; and when any of the Males advanced, would ſlowly retire, looking often back, and with a counterfeit ſhew of Fear, run off into ſome convenient Place where ſhe knew the Male would follow her.

AT other times if a Female Stranger came among them, three or four of her own Sex would get about her, and ſtare and chatter, and grin, and ſmell her all over, and then turn off with Geſtures that ſeemed to expreſs Contempt and Diſdain.

PERHAPS my Maſter might refine a little in theſe Speculations, which he had drawn from what he obſerved himſelf, or had been told him by others: However, I could not reflect without ſome Amazement and much Sorrow, that the Rudiments of *Lewdneſs*, *Coquetry*, *Cenſure*, and *Scandal*, ſhould have place by Inſtinct in Womankind.

I EXPECTED every Moment, that my Maſter would accuſe the *Yahoos* of thoſe unnatural Appetites in both Sexes, ſo common among us. But Nature, it ſeems, hath not been ſo expert

pert a School-mistress; and these politer Pleasures are entirely the Productions of Art and Reason, on our side of the Globe.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

The Author relates ſeveral Particulars of the Yahoos. *The great Virtues of the* Houyhnhnms. *The Education and Exerciſes of their Youth. Their general Aſſembly.*

AS I ought to have underſtood humane Nature much better than I ſuppoſed it poſſible for my Maſter to do, ſo it was eaſy to apply the Character he gave of the *Yahoos* to myſelf and my Countrymen, and I believed I could yet make farther Diſcoveries from my own Obſervation. I therefore often begged his Favour to let me go among the Herds of *Yahoos* in the Neighbourhood, to which he always very graciouſly

ciouſly conſented, being perfectly convinced, that the Hatred I bore thoſe Brutes, would never ſuffer me to be corrupted by them; and his Honour ordered one of his Servants, a ſtrong ſorrel Nag, very honeſt and good-natured, to be my Guard, without whoſe Protection I durſt not undertake ſuch Adventures. For I have already told the Reader how much I was peſtered with thoſe odious Animals upon my firſt Arrival: And I afterwards failed very narrowly three or four times of falling into their Clutches, when I happened to ſtray at any Diſtance without my Hanger. And I have reaſon to believe they had ſome Imagination that I was of their own Species, which I often aſſiſted myſelf, by ſtripping up my Sleeves, and ſhewing my naked Arms and Breaſt in their ſight, when my Protector was with me. At which times they would approach as near as they durſt, and imitate my Actions after the manner of Monkeys, but ever with great

ſigns

ſigns of Hatred, as a tame *Jack-Daw* with Cap and Stockings, is always perſecuted by the wild ones, when he happens to be got among them.

THEY are prodigiouſly nimble from their Infancy; however, I once caught a young Male of three Years old, and endeavoured by all Marks of Tenderneſs to make it quiet; but the little Imp fell a-ſqualling, and ſcratching, and biting with ſuch Violence, that I was forced to let it go, and it was high time, for a whole Troop of old ones came about us at the Noiſe, but finding the Cub was ſafe, (for away it ran) and my ſorrel Nag being by, they durſt not venture near us. I obſerved the young Animal's Fleſh to ſmell very rank, and the ſtink was ſomewhat between a *Weaſel* and a *Fox*, but much more diſagreeable. I forgot another Circumſtance (and perhaps I might have the Reader's Pardon, if it were wholly omitted) that while I held the odious Vermin in my

Hands,

Hands, it voided its filthy Excrements of a yellow liquid Subſtance, all over my Cloaths; but by good Fortune there was a ſmall Brook hard by, where I waſhed myſelf as clean as I could, although I durſt not come into my Maſter's Preſence, until I were ſufficiently aired.

By what I could diſcover, the *Yahoos* appear to be the moſt unteachable of all Animals, their Capacities never reaching higher than to draw or carry Burthens. Yet I am of Opinion, this Defect ariſeth chiefly from a perverſe, reſtive Diſpoſition. For they are cunning, malicious, treacherous and revengeful. They are ſtrong and hardy, but of a cowardly Spirit, and by conſequence, inſolent, abject, and cruel. It is obſerved, that the *Red-haired* of both Sexes are more libidinous and miſchievous than the reſt, whom yet they much exceed in Strength and Activity.

THE *Houyhnhnms* keep the *Yahoos* for preſent uſe in Huts not far from the Houſe; but the reſt are ſent abroad to certain Fields, where they dig up Roots, eat ſeveral kinds of Herbs, and ſcratch about for Carrion, or ſometimes catch *Weaſels* and *Luhimuhs* (a ſort of *wild Rat*) which they greedily devour. Nature hath taught them to dig deep Holes with their Nails on the ſide of a riſing Ground, where they lie by themſelves, only the Kennels of the Females are larger, ſufficient to hold two or three Cubs.

THEY ſwim from their Infancy like Frogs, and are able to continue long under Water, where they often take Fiſh, which the Females carry home to their Young. And upon this Occaſion, I hope the Reader will pardon my relating an odd Adventure.

BEING one Day abroad with my Protector, the ſorrel Nag, and the Weather exceeding hot, I entreated him to let me bathe in a River that was near. He conſented, and I immediately ſtripped myſelf ſtark naked, and went down ſoftly into the Stream. It happened that a young Female *Yahoo* ſtanding behind a Bank, ſaw the whole proceeding, and enflamed by Deſire, as the Nag and I conjectured, came running with all ſpeed, and leaped into the Water within five Yards of the Place where I bathed. I was never in my Life ſo terribly frighted; the Nag was grazing at ſome diſtance, not ſuſpecting any harm. She embraced me after a moſt fulſome manner; I roared as loud as I could, and the Nag came gallopping towards me, whereupon ſhe quitted her Graſp, with the utmoſt Reluctancy, and leaped upon the oppoſite Bank, where ſhe ſtood gazing, and howling all the time I was putting on my Cloaths.

THIS

THIS was matter of Diverſion to my Maſter and his Family, as well as of Mortification to myſelf. For now I could no longer deny that I was a real *Yahoo*, in every Limb and Feature, ſince the Females had a natural Propenſity to me as one of their own Species: Neither was the Hair of this Brute of a red Colour, (which might have been ſome Excuſe for an Appetite a little irregular) but black as a Sloe, and her Countenance did not make an Appearance altogether ſo hideous as the reſt of the Kind; for I think, ſhe could not be above eleven Years old.

HAVING lived three Years in this Country, the Reader, I ſuppoſe, will expect, that I ſhould, like other Travellers, give him ſome Account of the Manners and Cuſtoms of its Inhabitants, which it was indeed my principal Study to learn.

As these noble *Houyhnhnms* are endowed by Nature with a general Disposition to all Virtues, and have no Conceptions or Ideas of what is evil in a rational Creature, so their grand Maxim is, to cultivate *Reason*, and to be wholly governed by it. Neither is *Reason* among them a Point Problematical as with us, where Men can argue with Plausibility on both sides of a Question; but strikes you with immediate Conviction; as it must needs do where it is not mingled, obscured, or discoloured by Passion and Interest. I remember it was with extreme Difficulty that I could bring my Master to understand the meaning of the Word *Opinion*, or how a Point could be disputable; because *Reason* taught us to affirm or deny only where we are certain; and beyond our Knowledge we cannot do either. So that Controversies, Wranglings, Disputes, and Positiveness in false or dubious Propositions are

are Evils unknown among the *Houyhnhnms*. In the like manner when I uſed to explain to him our ſeveral Syſtems of *Natural Philoſophy*, he would laugh that a Creature pretending to *Reaſon* ſhould value itſelf upon the Knowledge of other Peoples Conjectures, and in Things, where that Knowledge, if it were certain, could be of no Uſe. Wherein he agreed entirely with the Sentiments of *Socrates*, as *Plato* delivers them; which I mention as the higheſt Honour I can do that Prince of Philoſophers. I have often ſince reflected what Deſtruction ſuch a Doctrine would make in the Libraries of *Europe*, and how many Paths to Fame would be then ſhut up in the learned World.

FRIENDSHIP and *Benevolence* are the two principal Virtues among the *Houyhnhnms*, and theſe not confined to particular Objects, but univerſal to the whole Race. For a Stranger from the

remoteſt Part is equally treated with the neareſt Neighbour, and wherever he goes, looks upon himſelf as at home. They preſerve *Decency* and *Civility* in the higheſt Degrees, but are altogether ignorant of *Ceremony*. They have no Fondneſs for their Colts or Foles, but the Care they take in educating them proceeds entirely from the Dictates of *Reaſon*. And I obſerved my Maſter to ſhew the ſame Affection to his Neighbour's Iſſue that he had for his own. They will have it, that *Nature* teaches them to love the whole Species, and it is *Reaſon* only that maketh a Diſtinction of Perſons, where there is a ſuperior Degree of Virtue.

WHEN the Matron *Houyhnhnms* have produced one of each Sex, they no longer accompany with their Conſorts, except they loſe one of their Iſſue by ſome Caſualty, which very ſeldom happens: But in ſuch a Caſe they meet again,

again, or when the like Accident befalls a Perſon, whoſe Wife is paſt bearing, ſome other Couple beſtow on him one of their own Colts, and then go together again till the Mother is pregnant. This Caution is neceſſary to prevent the Country from being overburthened with Numbers. But the Race of inferior *Houyhnhnms* bred up to be Servants is not ſo ſtrictly limited upon this Article; theſe are allowed to produce three of each Sex, to be Domeſticks in the noble Families.

IN their Marriages they are exactly careful to chuſe ſuch Colours as will not make any diſagreeable Mixture in the Breed. *Strength* is chiefly valued in the Male, and *Comelineſs* in the Female, not upon the account of *Love*, but to preſerve the Race from degenerating; for where a Female happens to excel in *Strength*, a Conſort is choſen with regard to *Comelineſs*. Courtſhip, Love, Preſents, Joyntures, Settlements,

have no place in their Thoughts; or Terms whereby to expreſs them in their Language. The young Couple meet, and are joyned, merely becauſe it is the Determination of their Parents and Friends: It is what they ſee done every Day, and they look upon it as one of the neceſſary Actions of a rational Being. But the Violation of Marriage, or any other Unchaſtity, was never heard of: And the married Pair paſs their Lives with the ſame Friendſhip and mutual Benevolence that they bear to all others of the ſame Species, who come in their way; without Jealouſy, Fondneſs, Quarrelling, or Diſcontent.

IN educating the Youth of both Sexes, their Method is admirable, and highly deſerves our Imitation. Theſe are not ſuffered to taſte a Grain of *Oats*, except upon certain Days, till eighteen Years old; nor *Milk*, but very rarely; and in Summer they graze two Hours in

in the Morning, and as long in the Evening, which their Parents likewiſe obſerve, but the Servants are not allowed above half that time, and a great part of their Graſs is brought home, which they eat at the moſt convenient hours, when they can be beſt ſpared from Work.

TEMPERANCE, *Induſtry*, *Exerciſe*, and *Cleanlineſs*, are the Leſſons equally enjoined to the young ones of both Sexes: And my Maſter thought it monſtrous in us to give the Females a different kind of Education from the Males, except in ſome Articles of domeſtick Management; whereby as he truly obſerved, one half of our Natives were good for nothing but bringing Children into the World: And to truſt the Care of our Children to ſuch uſeleſs Animals, he ſaid was yet a greater Inſtance of Brutality.

BUT the *Houynhnhnms* train up their Youth to Strength, Speed, and Hardineſs, by exerciſing them in running Races up and down ſteep Hills, and over hard and ſtony Grounds, and when they are all in a ſweat, they are ordered to leap over head and ears into a Pond or a River. Four times a Year the Youth of a certain Diſtrict meet to ſhew their proficiency in Running, and Leaping, and other feats of Strength and Agility, where the Victor is rewarded with a Song made in his or her Praiſe. On this Feſtival the Servants drive a Herd of *Yahoos* into the Field, laden with Hay, and Oats, and Milk, for a Repaſt to the *Houyhnhnms*; after which, theſe Brutes were immediately driven back again, for fear of being noiſome to the Aſſembly.

EVERY fourth Year at the *Vernal Equinox*, there is a Repreſentative Council of the whole Nation, which meets in

in a Plain about twenty Miles from our Houſe, and continues about five or ſix Days. Here they enquire into the State and Condition of the ſeveral Diſtricts, Whether they abound or be deficient in Hay or Oats, or Cows or *Yahoos?* And wherever there is any Want (which is but ſeldom) it is immediately ſupplied by unanimous Conſent and Contribution. Here likewiſe the Regulation of Children is ſettled: As for inſtance, if a *Houyhnhnm* hath two Males, he changeth one of them with another that hath two Females: And when a Child hath been loſt by any Caſualty, where the Mother is paſt breeding, it is determined what Family ſhall breed another to ſupply the Loſs.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

A grand Debate at the General Assembly of the Houyhnhnms, *and how it was determined. The Learning of the* Houyhnhnms. *Their Buildings. Their manner of Burials. The Defectiveness of their Language.*

ONE of these Grand Assemblies was held in my time, about three months before my Departure, whither my Master went as the Representative of our District. In this Council was resumed their old Debate, and indeed, the only Debate that ever happened in that Country; whereof my Master after his return gave me a very particular Account.

THE

THE Quſtion to be debated, was, Whether the *Yahoos* ſhould be extirminated from the face of the Earth? One of the *Members* for the Affirmative offered ſeveral Arguments of great ſtrength and weight, alledging, That as the *Yahoos* were the moſt filthy, noiſome, and deformed Animal which Nature ever produced, ſo they were the moſt reſtive and indocible, miſchievous and malicious: They would privately ſuck the Teats of the *Houyhnhnms* Cows, kill and devour their Cats, trample down their Oats and Graſs, if they were not continually watched, and commit a thouſand other Extravagancies. He took notice of a general Tradition, That *Yahoos* had not been always in that Country: But, that many Ages ago, two of theſe Brutes appeared together upon a mountain, whether produced by the Heat of the Sun upon corrupted Mud and Slime, or from the Ooze or Froth of the Sea,

was

was never known. That these *Yahoos* engendered, and their Brood in a short time grew so numerous as to over-run and infest the whole Nation. That the *Houyhnhnms* to get rid of this Evil, made a general Hunting, and at last enclosed the whole Herd, and destroying the old ones, every *Houyhnhnm* kept two young ones in a Kennel, and brought them to such a degree of Tameness, as an Animal so savage by Nature can be capable of acquiring; using them for Draught and Carriage. That there seemed to be much Truth in this Tradition, and that those Creatures could not be *Ylnhniamshy* (or *Aborigines* of the Land) because of the violent Hatred the *Houyhnhnms*, as well as all other Animals, bore them; which although their evil Disposition sufficiently deserved, could never have arrived at so high a Degree, if they had been *Aborigines*, or else they would have long since been rooted out. That the Inhabitants taking a fancy to use the Service

Service of the *Yahoos*, had very imprudently neglected to cultivate the Breed of *Asses*, which were a comely Animal, easily kept, more tame and orderly, without any offensive Smell, strong enough for Labour, although they yield to the other in Agility of body; and if their Braying be no agreeable Sound, it is far preferable to the horrible Howlings of the *Yahoos*.

SEVERAL others declared their Sentiments to the same purpose, when my Master proposed an Expedient to the Assembly, whereof he had indeed borrowed the Hint from me. He approved of the Tradition mentioned by the *Honourable Member*, who spoke before, and affirmed, that the two *Yahoos* said to be first seen among them had been driven thither over the Sea; that coming to Land, and being forsaken by their Companions, they retired to the Mountains, and degenerating by degrees, became in process of time, much more

more ſavage than thoſe of their own Species in the Country from whence theſe two Originals came. The reaſon of his Aſſertion was, that he had now in his Poſſeſſion a certain wonderful *Yahoo*, (meaning myſelf) which moſt of them had heard of, and many of them had ſeen. He then related to them, how he firſt found me, that my Body was all covered with an artificial Compoſure of the Skins and Hairs of other Animals: That I had a Language of my own, and had thoroughly learned theirs: That I had related to him the Accidents which brought me thither: That when he ſaw me without my Covering, I was an exact *Yahoo* in every Part, only of a whiter Colour, leſs hairy and with ſhorter Claws. He added, how I had endeavoured to perſuade him, that in my own and other Countries the *Yahoos* acted as the governing, rational Animal, and held the *Houyhnhnms* in Servitude: That he obſerved in me all the Qualities of a *Yahoo*, only

only a little more civilized by ſome Tincture of Reaſon, which however was in a Degree as far inferior to the *Houyhnhnm* Race, as the *Yahoos* of their Country were to me: That, among other things, I mentioned a Cuſtom we had of *Caſtrating Houyhnhnms* when they were young, in order to render them tame; that the Operation was eaſy and ſafe; that it was no Shame to learn Wiſdom from Brutes, as Induſtry is taught by the Ant, and Building by the Swallow. (For ſo I tranſlate the Word *Lyhannh*, although it be a much larger Fowl) That this Invention might be practiſed upon the younger *Yahoos* here; which, beſides rendring them tractable and fitter for Uſe, would in an Age put an end to the whole Species without deſtroying Life. That, in the mean time the *Houyhnhnms* ſhould be *exherted* to cultivate the Breed of Aſſes, which as they are in all reſpects more valuable Brutes, ſo they have this Advantage,

to be fit for Service at five Years old, which the others are not till twelve.

THIS was all my Maſter thought fit to tell me at that time, of what paſſed in the Grand Council. But he was pleaſed to conceal one particular, which related perſonally to myſelf, whereof I ſoon felt the unhappy Effect, as the Reader will know in its proper Place, and from whence I date all the ſucceeding Misfortunes of my Life.

The *Houyhnhnms* have no Letters, and conſequently, their Knowledge is all traditional. But there happening few Events of any Moment among a People ſo well united, naturally diſpoſed to every Virtue, wholly governed by Reaſon, and cut off from all Commerce with other Nations, the hiſtorical Part is eaſily preſerved without burthening their Memory. I have already obſerved, that they are ſubject to no Diſeaſes, and therefore can have

no need of Phyſicians. However, they have excellent Medicines compoſed of Herbs, to cure accidental Bruiſes and Cuts in the Paſtern or Frog of the Foot by ſharp Stones, as well as other Maims and Hurts in the ſeveral Parts of the Body.

THEY calculate the Year by the Revolution of the Sun and the Moon, but uſe no Subdiviſions into Weeks. They are well enough acquainted with the Motions of thoſe two Luminaries, and underſtand the Nature of *Eclipſes*; and this is the utmoſt Progreſs of their *Aſtronomy*.

IN *Poetry* they muſt be allowed to excel all other Mortals; wherein the Juſtneſs of their Similes, and the Minuteneſs, as well as Exactneſs of their Deſcriptions, are indeed inimitable. Their Verſes abound very much in both of theſe, and uſually contain either ſome exalted Notions of Friendſhip and Benevolence,

nevolence, or the Praiſes of thoſe who were Victors in Races, and other bodily Exerciſes. Their Buildings, although very rude and ſimple, are not inconvenient, but well contrived to defend them from all Injuries of Cold and Heat. They have a kind of Tree, which at forty Years old looſens in the Root, and falls with the firſt Storm; they grow very ſtrait, and being pointed like Stakes with a ſharp Stone, (for the *Houyhnhnms* know not the Uſe of Iron) they ſtick them erect in the Ground about ten Inches aſunder, and then weave in Oat-ſtraw, or ſometimes Wattles betwixt them. The Roof is made after the ſame Manner, and ſo are the Doors.

THE *Houyhnhnms* uſe the hollow Part between the Paſtern and the Hoof of their Forefeet, as we do our Hands, and this with greater Dexterity, than I could firſt imagine. I have ſeen a white Mare of our Family thread a Needle

Needle (which I lent her on purpoſe) with that Joynt. They milk their Cows, reap their Oats, and do all the Work which requires Hands, in the ſame manner. They have a kind of hard Flints, which by grinding againſt other Stones, they form into Inſtruments, that ſerve inſtead of Wedges, Axes, and Hammers. With Tools made of theſe Flints, they likewiſe cut their Hay, and reap their Oats, which there groweth naturally in ſeveral Fields: The *Yahoos* draw home the ſheaves in Carriages, and the Servants tread them in ſeveral covered Hutts, to get out the Grain, which is kept in Stores. They make a rude kind of earthen and wooded Veſſels, and bake the former in the Sun.

IF they can avoid Caſualties, they die only of Old-Age, and are buried in the obſcureſt Places that can be found, their Friends and Relations expreſſing neither Joy nor Grief at their De-

parture, nor does the dying Perſon diſcover the leaſt Regret that he is leaving the World, any more than if he were upon returning home from a Viſit to one of his Neighbours. I remember my Maſter having once made an Appointment with a Friend and his Family to come to his Houſe upon ſome Affair of Importance, on the Day fixed, the Miſtreſs and her two Children came very late; ſhe made two Excuſes, firſt for her Husband, who, as ſhe ſaid, happened that very Morning to *Shnuwnh*. The Word is ſtrongly expreſſive in their Language, but not eaſily rendered into *Engliſh*, it ſignifies, *to retire to his firſt Mother*. Her Excuſe for not coming ſooner, was, that her Husband dying late in the Morning, ſhe was a good while conſulting her Servants about a convenient place where his Body ſhould be laid; and I obſerved ſhe behaved herſelf at our Houſe, as chearfully as the reſt, and died about three months after.

THEY

THEY live generally to ſeventy or ſeventy five Years, very ſeldom to fourſcore: Some Weeks before their Death they feel a gradual Decay, but without Pain. During this time they are much viſited by their Friends, becauſe they cannot go abroad, with their uſual Eaſe and Satisfaction. However, about ten Days before their Death, which they ſeldom fail in computing, they return the Viſits that have been made them by thoſe who are neareſt in the Neighbourhood, being carried in a convenient Sledge drawn by *Yahoos*, which Vehicle they uſe, not only upon this Occaſion, but when they grow old upon long Journeys, or when they are lamed by any Accident. And therefore when the dying *Houyhnhnms* return thoſe Viſits, they take a ſolemn Leave of their Friends, as if they were going to ſome remote Part of the Country, where they deſigned to paſs the reſt of their Lives.

I KNOW not whether it may be worth obſerving, that the *Houyhnhnms* have no Word in their Language to expreſs any thing that is *Evil*, except what they borrow from the Deformities or ill Qualities of the *Yahoos*. Thus they denote the Folly of a Servant, an Omiſſion of a Child, a Stone that cut their Feet, a Continuance of foul or unſeaſonable Weather, and the like, by adding to each the Epithet of *Yahoo*; For Inſtance, *hhnm Yahoo*, *Whnaholm Yahoo*, *Ynlhmndwihlma Yahoo*, and an ill contrived Houſe, *Ynholmhnmrohlnw Yahoo*.

I COULD with great Pleaſure enlarge farther upon the Manners and Virtues of this excellent People; but intending in a ſhort time to publiſh a Volume by itſelf expreſly upon that Subject, I refer the Reader thither. And in the mean time, proceed to relate my own ſad Cataſtrophe.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

The Author's Oeconomy and happy Life among the Houyhnhnms. *His great Improvement in Virtue, by converſing with them. Their Converſations. The Author has notice given him by his Maſter that he muſt depart from the Country. He falls into a Swoon for Grief, but ſubmits. He contrives and finiſhes a Canoo, by the help of a Fellow-Servant, and puts to Sea at a venture.*

I HAD ſettled my little Oeconomy, to my own Hearts content. My Maſter had ordered a Room for me after their Manner, about ſix Yards from the Houſe, the Sides and Floors of which I plaiſtered with Clay, and

covered with Rush Matts of my own contriving; I had beaten Hemp, which there grows wild, and made of it a sort of Ticking: This I filled with the Feathers of several Birds I had taken with Springes made of *Yahoos* Hairs, and were excellent Food. I had worked two Chairs with my Knife, the Sorrel Nag helping me in the grosser and more laborious Part. When my Cloaths were worn to Rags, I made myself others with the Skins of Rabbets, and of a certain beautiful Animal about the same Size, called *Nnuhnoh*, the Skin of which is covered with a fine Down. Of these I made very tolerable Stockings. I soaled my Shoes with Wood, which I cut from a Tree, and fitted to the upper Leather; and when this was worn out, I supplied it with the Skins of *Yahoos* dried in the Sun. I often got Honey out of hollow Trees, which I mingled with Water, or eat with my Bread. No Man could more verify the Truth of these two Maxims, *That Nature*

ture is very eaſily ſatisfied; and, *That Neceſſity is the Mother of Invention.* I enjoyed perfect Health of Body and Tranquillity of Mind; I did not find the Treachery or Inconſtancy of a Friend, nor the Injuries of a ſecret or open Enemy; I had no occaſion of bribing, flattering, or pimping, to procure the favour of any Great Man or of his Minion; I wanted no Fence againſt Fraud or Oppreſſion; here was neither Phyſician to deſtroy my Body, nor Lawyer to ruin my Fortune; no Informer to watch my Words and Actions, or forge Accuſations againſt me for hire; here were no Gibers, Cenſurers, Backbiters, Pick-pockets, Highwaymen, Houſe-breakers, Attorneys, Bawds, Buffoons, Gameſters, Politicians, Wits, ſplenetick tedious Talkers, Controvertiſts, Raviſhers, Murderers, Robbers, Virtuoſo's; no Leaders or Followers of Party and Faction; no Encouragers to Vice, by Seducement or Examples; no Dungeon, Axes, Gibbets, Whipping-poſts, or Pillories;

lories; no cheating Shop-keepers or Mechanicks; no Pride, Vanity, or Affectation; no Fops, Bullies, Dunkards, ſtrolling Whores, or Poxes; no ranting, lewd, expenſive Wives; no ſtupid, proud Pedants; no importunate, overbearing, quarrelſome, noiſy, roaring, empty, conceited, ſwearing Companions; no Scoundrels, raiſed from the Duſt for the ſake of their Vices, or Nobility thrown into it on account of their Virtues; no Lords, Fidlers, Judges, or Dancing-Maſters.

I HAD the favour of being admitted to ſeveral *Houyhnhnms*, who came to viſit or dine with my Maſter, where his Honour graciouſly ſuffered me to wait in the Room, and liſten to their Diſcourſe. Both he and his Company would often deſcend to ask me Queſtions, and receive my Anſwers. I had alſo ſometimes the Honour of attending my Maſter in his Viſits to others. I never preſumed to ſpeak, except in anſwer

anſwer to a Queſtion, and then I did it with inward Regret, becauſe it was a Loſs of ſo much Time for improving myſelf: But I was infinitely delighted with the Station of an humble Auditor in ſuch Converſations, where nothing paſſed but what was uſeful, expreſſed in the feweſt and moſt ſignificant Words: Where the greateſt *Decency* was obſerved, without the leaſt Degree of Ceremony; where no Perſons ſpoke without being pleaſed himſelf, and pleaſing his Companions: Where there was no Interruption, Tediouſneſs, Heat or Difference of Sentiments. They have a Notion, That when People are met together, a ſhort Silence doth much improve Converſation: This I found to be true; for during thoſe little Intermiſſions of Talk, new Ideas would ariſe in the Thoughts, which very much enlivened their Diſcourſe. Their Subjects are generally on Friendſhip and Benevolence, on Order and Oeconomy, ſometimes upon the viſible Operations of Nature,

Nature, or ancient Traditions, upon the Bounds and Limits of Virtue, upon the unerring Rules of Reaſon, or upon ſome Determinations, to be taken at the next great Aſſembly; and often upon the various Excellencies of *Poetry*. I may add without Vanity, that my Preſence often gave them ſufficient Matter for Diſcourſe, becauſe it afforded my Maſter an Occaſion of letting his Friends into the Hiſtory of me and my Country, upon which they were all pleaſed to deſcant in a manner not very advantageous to humane Kind; and for that Reaſon I ſhall not repeat what they ſaid: Only I may be allowed to obſerve, That his Honour, to my great Admiration, appeared to underſtand the Nature of *Yahoos* in all Countries, much better than myſelf. He went through all our Vices and Follies, and diſcovered many which I had never mentioned to him, by only ſuppoſing what Qualities a *Yahoo* of their Country, with a ſmall proportion of Reaſon, might be capable

capable of exerting; and concluded, with too much Probability, how vile as well as miſerable ſuch a Creature muſt be.

I FREELY confeſs, that all the little Knowledge I have of any value, was acquired by the Lectures I received from my Maſter, and from hearing the Diſcourſes of him and his Friends; to which I ſhould be prouder to liſten, than to dictate to the greateſt and wiſeſt Aſſembly in *Europe*. I admired the Strength, Comelineſs, and Speed of the Inhabitants, and ſuch a Conſtellation of Virtues in ſuch amiable Perſons produced in me the higheſt Veneration. At firſt, indeed, I did not feel that natural Awe which the *Yahoos* and all other Animals bear towards them, but it grew upon me by Degrees, much ſooner than I imagined, and was mingled with a reſpectful Love and Gratitude, that they would condeſcend to diſtinguiſh

diſtinguiſh me from the reſt of my Species.

WHEN I thought of my Family, my Friends, and my Countrymen, or Human Race in general, I conſidered them as they really were, *Yahoos* in Shape and Diſpoſition, only a little civilized, and qualified with the Gift of Speech, but making no other uſe of Reaſon, than to improve and multiply thoſe Vices, whereof their Brethren in this Country had only the Share that Nature allotted them. When I happened to behold the Reflection of my own Form in a Lake or a Fountain, I turned away my Face in Horror and Deteſtation of myſelf, and could better endure the Sight of a common *Yahoo*, than of my own Perſon. By converſing with the *Houyhnhnms*, and looking upon them with Delight, I fell to imitate their Gate and Geſture, which is now grown into an Habit, and my Friends often tell me, in a blunt Way, that *I trot like*

like a Horſe; which, however, I take for a great Compliment: Neither ſhall I diſown, that in ſpeaking I am apt to fall into the voice and manner of the *Houyhnhnms*, and hear myſelf ridiculed on that account without the leaſt Mortification.

IN the midſt of all this Happineſs, and when I looked upon myſelf to be fully ſettled for Life, my Maſter ſent for me one Morning a little earlier than his uſual Hour. I obſerved by his Countenance that he was in ſome perplexity, and at a loſs how to begin what he had to ſpeak. After a ſhort Silence, he told me, He did not know how I would take what he was going to ſay; that in the laſt general Aſſembly, when the Affair of the *Yahoos* was entered upon, the Repreſentatives had taken offence at his keeping a *Yahoo* (meaning myſelf) in his Family more like a *Houyhnhnm*, than a brute Animal. That he was known frequent-

ly to converſe with me, as if he could receive ſome Advantage or Pleaſure in my Company: That ſuch a Practice was not agreeable to Reaſon or Nature, nor a thing ever heard of before among them. The Aſſembly did therefore *exhort* him, either to employ me like the reſt of my Species, or command me to ſwim back to the place from whence I came. That the firſt of theſe Expedients was utterly rejected by all the *Houyhnhnms* who had ever ſeen me at his Houſe or their own: For they alledged, That becauſe I had ſome Rudiments of Reaſon, added to the natural pravity of thoſe Animals, it was to be feared, I might be able to ſeduce them into the woody and mountainous parts of the Country, and bring them in Troops by night to deſtroy the *Houyhnhnms* Cattle, as being naturally of the ravenous kind, and averſe from Labour.

MY Maſter added, That he was dayly preſſed by the *Houyhnhnms* of the Neighbourhood to have the Aſſembly's *Exhortation* executed, which he could not put off much longer. He doubted it would be impoſſible for me to ſwim to another Country, and therefore wiſhed I would contrive ſome ſort of Vehicle reſembling thoſe I had deſcribed to him, that might carry me on the Sea, in which work I ſhould have the Aſſiſtance of his own Servants, as well as thoſe of his Neighbours. He concluded, That for his own part, he could have been content to keep me in his Service as long as I lived, becauſe he found I had cured myſelf of ſome bad Habits and Diſpoſitions, by endeavouring, as far as my inferior Nature was capable, to imitate the *Houyhnhnms*.

I SHOULD here obſerve to the Reader, That a Decree of the general Aſ-

ſembly in this Country, is expreſſed by the Word *Hnhloayn*, which ſignifies an *Exhortation*; as near as I can render it: For they have no conception how a rational Creature can be *compelled*, but only adviſed, or *exhorted*, becauſe no Perſon can diſobey Reaſon, without giving up his Claim to be a rational Creature.

I WAS ſtruck with the utmoſt Grief and Deſpair at my Maſter's Diſcourſe, and being unable to ſupport the Agonies I was under, I fell into a Swoon at his Feet; when I came to myſelf, he told me, that he concluded I had been dead. (For theſe People are ſubject to no ſuch Imbecillities of Nature.) I anſwered, in a faint Voice, That Death would have been too great an Happineſs; that although I could not blame the Aſſembly's *Exhortation*, or the Urgency of his Friends; yet in my weak and corrupt Judgment, I thought it might conſiſt with

Reaſon

Reaſon to have been leſs rigorous. That I could not ſwim a League, and probably the neareſt Land to theirs might be diſtant above an hundred: That many Materials, neceſſary for making a ſmall Veſſel to carry me off, were wholly wanting in this Country, which however, I would attempt in Obedience and Gratitude to his Honour, although I concluded the Thing to be impoſſible, and therefore looked on myſelf as already devoted to Deſtruction. That the certain Proſpect of unnatural Death, was the leaſt of my Evils: For, ſuppoſing I ſhould eſcape with Life by ſome ſtrange Adventure, how could I think with Temper of paſſing my Days among *Yahoos*, and relapſing into my old Corruptions, for want of Examples to lead and keep me within the Paths of Virtue? That I knew too well upon what ſolid Reaſons all the Determinations of the wiſe *Houyhnhnms* were founded, not to be ſhaken by Arguments of mine, a miſerable *Yahoo*;

and therefore after presenting him with my humble Thanks for the Offer of his Servants Assistance in making a Vessel, and desiring a reasonable Time for so difficult a Work, I told him I would endeavour to preserve a wretched Being; and if ever I returned to *England*, was not without Hopes of being useful to my own Species, by celebrating the Praises of the renowned *Houyhnhnms*, and proposing their Virtues to the Imitation of Mankind.

My Master in a few Words made me a very gracious Reply, allowed me the space of two *Months* to finish my Boat; and ordered the Sorrel Nag, my Fellow-Servant, (for so at this distance I may presume to call him) to follow my Instructions, because I told my Master, that his help would be sufficient, and I knew he had a Tenderness for me.

IN his Company my firſt Buſineſs was to go to that Part of the Coaſt, where my rebellious Crew had ordered me to be ſet on ſhore. I got upon a Height, and looking on every ſide into the Sea, fanſied I ſaw a ſmall Iſland, towards the *North-Eaſt*: I took out my Pocket-glaſs, and could then clearly diſtinguiſh it about five Leagues off, as I computed; but it appeared to the Sorrel Nag to be only a blue Cloud: For, as he had no Conception of any Country beſide his own, ſo he could not be as expert in diſtinguiſhing remote Objects at Sea, as we who ſo much converſe in that Element.

AFTER I had diſcovered this Iſland, I conſidered no farther; but reſolved, it ſhould, if poſſible, be the firſt Place of my Baniſhment, leaving the Conſequence to Fortune.

I RETURNED home, and conſulting with the Sorrel Nag, we went into a Copſe at ſome Diſtance, where I with my Knife, and he with a ſharp Flint faſtened very artificially, after their manner, to a wooden Handle, cut down ſeveral Oak Wattles about the Thickneſs of a Walking-ſtaff, and ſome larger Pieces. But I ſhall not trouble the Reader with a particular Deſcription of my own Mechanicks; let it ſuffice to ſay, that in ſix Weeks time, with the Help of the Sorrel Nag, who performed the Parts that required moſt Labour, I finiſhed a ſort of *Indian* Canoo, but much larger, covering it with the Skins of *Yahoos* well ſtitched together, with hempen Threads of my own making. My Sail was likewiſe compoſed of the Skins of the ſame Animal; but I made uſe of the youngeſt I could get, the older being too tough and thick, and I likewiſe provided myſelf with four Paddles. I laid in a Stock of

of boiled flesh of Rabbets and Fowls, and took with me two Vessels, one filled with Milk, and the other with Water.

I TRIED my Canoo in a large Pond near my Master's House, and then corrected in it what was amiss; stopping all the chinks with *Yahoos* Tallow, till I found it stanch, and able to bear me, and my freight. And when it was as compleat as I could possibly make it, I had it drawn on a Carriage very gently by *Yahoos* to the Sea-side, under the conduct of the sorrel Nag, and another Servant.

WHEN all was ready, and the Day come for my departure, I took leave of my Master and Lady, and the whole family, mine Eyes flowing with Tears, and my Heart quite sunk with Grief. But his Honour, out of curiosity, and perhaps (if I may speak it without Vanity) partly out of kindness, was determined

mined to see me in my Canoo, and got several of his neighbouring Friends to accompany him. I was forced to wait above an Hour for the Tide, and then observing the Wind very fortunately bearing towards the Island, to which I intended to steer my Course. I took a second Leave of my Master: But as I was going to prostrate myself to kiss his Hoof, he did me the Honour to raise it gently to my Mouth. I am not ignorant how much I have been censured for mentioning this last Particular. For my Detractors are pleased to think it improbable, that so illustrious a Person should descend to give so great a Mark of Distinction to a Creature so inferior as I. Neither have I forgot, how apt some Travellers are to boast of extraordinary Favours they have received. But if these Censurers were better acquainted with the noble and courteous Disposition of the *Houyhnhnms*, they would soon change their Opinion.

I PAID

I PAID my respects to the rest of the *Houyhnhnms* in his Honour's Company; then getting into my Canoo, I pushed off from Shore.

CHAP. XI.

The Author's dangerous Voyage. He arrives at New-Holland, *hoping to ſettle there. Is wounded with an Arrow by one of the Natives. Is ſeized and carried by force into a* Portugueze *Ship. The great Civilities of the Captain. The Author arrives at* England.

I BEGAN this deſperate Voyage on *February* 15, 1714-15, at 9 o' Clock in the Morning. The Wind was very favourable; however, I made uſe at firſt only of my Paddles, but conſidering I ſhould ſoon be weary, and that the Wind might chop about, I ventured to ſet up my little Sail; and thus with

with the Help of the Tide, I went at the Rate of a League and a Half an Hour, as near as I could gueſs. My Maſter and his Friends continued on the Shoar, till I was almoſt out of Sight; and I often heard the Sorrel Nag (who always loved me) crying out, *Hnuy illa nyha majah Yahoo*, Take care of thyſelf, gentle *Yahoo*.

My Deſign was, if poſſible, to diſcover ſome ſmall Iſland uninhabited, yet ſufficient by my Labour to furniſh me with the Neceſſities of Life, which I would have thought a greater Happineſs than to be firſt Miniſter in the politeſt Court of *Europe*; ſo horrible was the Idea I conceived of returning to live in the Society, and under the Government of *Yahoos*. For in ſuch a Solitude as I deſired, I could at leaſt enjoy my own Thoughts, and reflect with Delight on the Virtues of thoſe inimitable *Houyhnhnms*, without any Opportunity of degenerating

rating into the Vices and Corruptions of my own Species.

THE Reader may remember what I related when my Crew conſpired againſt me, and confined me to my Cabbin. How I continued there ſeveral Weeks, without knowing what Courſe we took, and when I was put a Shoar in the long Boat, how the Sailors told me with Oaths, whether true or falſe, that they knew not in what Part of the World we were. However, I did then believe us to be about ten Degrees *Southward* of the *Cape of Good Hope*, or about 45 Degrees *Southern* Latitude, as I gathered from ſome general Words I over-heard among them, being I ſuppoſed to the *South-Eaſt* in their intended Voyage to *Madagaſcar*. And although this were but little better than Conjecture, yet I reſolved to ſteer my Courſe *Eaſtward*, hoping to reach the *South-Weſt* Coaſt of *New-Holland*, and perhaps

ſome

ſome ſuch Iſland as I deſired, lying *Weſtward* of it. The Wind was full *Weſt*, and by ſix in the Evening I computed I had gone *Eaſtward* at leaſt eighteen Leagues, when I ſpied a very ſmall Iſland about half a League off, which I ſoon reached. It was nothing but a Rock with one Creek, naturally arched by the Force of Tempeſts. Here I put in my Canoo, and climbing up a Part of the Rock, I could plainly diſcover Land to the *Eaſt*, extending from *South* to *North*. I lay all Night in my Canoo, and repeating my Voyage early in the Morning, I arrived in ſeven Hours to the *South-Eaſt* Point of *New Holland*. This confirmed me in the Opinion I have long entertained, that the *Maps* and *Charts* place this Country at leaſt three Degrees more to the *Eaſt* than it really is; which thought I communicated many Years ago to my worthy Friend Mr. *Herman Moll*, and gave him my Reaſons for it, although he

hath

hath rather chosen to follow other Authors.

I SAW no Inhabitants in the Place where I landed, and being unarmed, I was afraid of venturing far into the Country. I found some Shell-fish on the Shoar, and eat them raw, not daring to kindle a Fire, for fear of being discovered by the Natives. I continued three Days feeding on Oysters and Limpits, to save my own Provisions, and I fortunately found a Brook of excellent Water, which gave me great Relief.

ON the fourth Day, venturing out early a little too far, I saw twenty or thirty Natives upon a Height, not above five hundred Yards from me. They were stark naked, Men, Women, and Children round a Fire, as I could discover by the Smoak. One of them spied me, and gave notice to the rest; five of them advanced towards me,

leaving the Women and Children at the Fire. I made what haſte I could to the Shore, and getting into my Canoo, ſhoved off: The Savages obſerving me retreat ran after me; and before I could get far enough into the Sea, diſcharged an Arrow, which wounded me deeply on the inſide of my left Knee. (I ſhall carry the Mark to my Grave.) I apprehended the Arrow might be poiſoned, and paddling out of the reach of their Darts (being a calm Day) I made a ſhift to ſuck the Wound, and dreſs it as well as I could.

I WAS at a loſs what to do, for I durſt not return to the ſame Landing-place, but ſtood to the *North*, and was forced to paddle; for the Wind, though very gentle, was againſt me, blowing *North-Weſt*. As I was looking about for a ſecure Landing-place, I ſaw a Sail to the *North North-Eaſt*, which appearing every Minute more viſible, I was in ſome doubt, whether I ſhould

wait for them or no, but at laſt my Deteſtation of the *Yahoo* Race prevailed, and turning my Canoo, I ſailed and paddled together to the *South*, and got into the ſame Creek from whence I ſet out in the Morning, chuſing rather to truſt myſelf among theſe *Barbarians*, than live with *European Yahoos*. I drew up my Canoo as cloſe as I could to the Shore, and hid myſelf behind a Stone by a little Brook, which, as I have already ſaid, was excellent Water.

THE Ship came within half a league of this Creek, and ſent out her Long-Boat with Veſſels to take in freſh Water (for the Place, it ſeems, was very well known) but I did not obſerve it till the Boat was almoſt on Shore, and it was too late to ſeek another Hiding-place. The Seamen at their landing obſerved my Canoo, and rummaging it all over, eaſily conjectured, that the Owner could not be far off. Four of them well-armed ſearched every Cranny and

and Lurking-hole, till at laſt they found me flat on my Face behind the Stone. They gazed a while in admiration at my ſtrange uncouth Dreſs, my Coat made of Skins, my wooden ſoaled Shoes, and my furred Stockings; from whence, however, they concluded, I was not a Native of the Place, who all go naked. One of the Seamen in *Portugueze* bid me riſe, and asked who I was. I underſtood that Language very well, and getting upon my Feet, ſaid, I was a poor *Yahoo*, baniſhed from the *Houyhnhnms*, and deſired they would pleaſe to let me depart. They admired to hear me anſwer them in their own Tongue, and ſaw by my Complexion I muſt be an *European*; but were at a loſs to know what I meant by *Yahoos* and *Houyhnhnms*, and at the ſame time fell a laughing at my ſtrange Tone in ſpeaking, which reſembled the Neighing of a Horſe. I trembled all the while betwixt Fear and Hatred: I again deſired leave to depart, and was gently moving to my

Canoo; but they laid hold on me, desiring to know what Country I was of? whence I came? with many other Questions. I told them, I was born in *England*, from whence I came about five Years ago, and then their Country and ours were at Peace. I therefore hoped they would not treat me as an Enemy, since I meant them no harm, but was a poor *Yahoo*, seeking some desolate Place where to pass the Remainder of his unfortunate Life.

WHEN they began to talk, I thought I never heard or saw any thing so unnatural; for it appeared to me as monstrous as if a Dog or a Cow should speak in *England*, as a *Yahoo* in *Houyhnhnm-land*. The honest *Portugueze* were equally amazed at my strange Dress, and the odd manner of delivering my Words, which, however, they understood very well. They spoke to me with great Humanity, and said they were sure their Captain would carry

carry me *gratis* to *Lisbon*, from whence I might return to my own Country; that two of the Seamen would go back to the Ship, inform the Captain of what they had ſeen, and receive his Orders; in the mean time, unleſs I would give my ſolemn Oath not to fly they would ſecure me by force. I thought it beſt to comply with their Propoſal. They were very curious to know my Story, but I gave them very little Satisfaction; and they all conjectured, that my Miſfortunes had impaired my Reaſon. In two Hours, the Boat, which went loaden with Veſſels of Water, returned with the Captain's Command to fetch me on Board. I fell on my Knees to preſerve my Liberty; but all was in vain, and the Men having tied me with Cords, heaved me into the Boat, from whence I was taken into the Ship, and from thence into the Captain's Cabbin.

HIS Name was *Pedro de Mendez*, he was a very courteous and generous Perſon; he entreated me to give ſome Account of myſelf, and deſired to know what I would eat or drink; ſaid I ſhould be uſed as well as himſelf, and ſpoke ſo many obliging things that I wondered to find ſuch Civilities from a *Yahoo*. However, I remained ſilent and ſullen; I was ready to faint at the very ſmell of him and his Men. At laſt I deſired ſomething to eat out of my own Canoo; but he ordered me a Chicken and ſome excellent Wine, and then directed that I ſhould be put to bed in a very clean Cabbin. I would not undreſs myſelf, but lay on the Bed-cloaths, and in half an Hour ſtole out, when I thought the Crew was at Dinner, and getting to the ſide of the Ship was going to leap into the Sea, and ſwim for my Life, rather than continue among *Yahoos*. But one of the Seamen prevented me, and having informed

formed the Captain, I was chained to my Cabbin.

AFTER Dinner *Don Pedro* came to me, and desired to know my reason for so desperate an Attempt; assured me he only meant to do me all the Service he was able, and spoke so very movingly, that at last I descended to treat him like an Animal that had some little Portion of Reason. I gave him a very short Relation of my Voyage, of the Conspiracy against me by my own Men, of the Country where they set me on Shore, and of my three Years Residence there. All which he looked upon as if it were a Dream or a Vision; whereat I took great Offence; for I had quite forgot the Faculty of Lying, so peculiar to *Yahoos* in all Countries where they preside, and consequently the Disposition of suspecting Truth in others of their own Species. I asked him, Whether it were the Custom in his Country to *say the Thing*

that was not? I assured him I had almost forgot what he meant by Falsehood, and if I had lived a thousand Years in *Houyhnhnmland*, I should never have heard a Lye from the meanest Servant; that I was altogether indifferent whether he believed me or no; but however, in return for his Favours, I would give so much Allowance to the Corruption of his Nature, as to answer any Objection he would please to make, and then he might easily discover the Truth.

THE Captain, a wise Man, after many Endeavours to catch me tripping in some Part of my Story, at last began to have a better Opinion of my Veracity; and the rather, because he confessed, he met with a *Dutch* Skipper, who pretended to have landed with five others of his Crew upon a certain Island or Continent *South* of *New Holland*, where they went for fresh Water, and observed a Horse driving before

fore him ſeveral Animals exactly reſembling thoſe I deſcribed under the Name of *Yahoos*, with ſome other Particulars, which the Captain ſaid he had forgot; becauſe he then concluded them all to be Lies. But he added, that ſince I profeſſed ſo inviolable an Attachment to Truth, I muſt give him my Word of Honour to bear him Company in this Voyage, without attempting any thing againſt my Life, or elſe he would continue me a Priſoner till we arrived at *Liſbon*. I gave him the Promiſe he required; but at the ſame time proteſted, that I would ſuffer the greateſt Hardſhips rather than return to live among *Yahoos*.

OUR Voyage paſſed without any conſiderable Accident. In Gratitude to the Captain I ſometimes ſate with him at his earneſt Requeſt, and ſtrove to conceal my Antipathy to human Kind, although it often broke out, which he ſuffered to paſs without Obſervation.

But

But the greateſt Part of the Day, I confined myſelf to my Cabbin, to avoid ſeeing any of the Crew. The Captain had often entreated me to ſtrip myſelf of my Savage Dreſs, and offered to lend me the beſt Suit of Cloaths he had. This I would not be prevailed on to accept, abhorring to cover myſelf with any thing that had been on the Back of a *Yahoo*. I only deſired he would lend me two clean Shirts, which having been waſhed ſince he wore them, I believed would not ſo much defile me. Theſe I changed every ſecond Day, and waſhed them myſelf.

We arrived at *Lisbon*, *Nov.* 5. 1715. At our landing the Captain forced me to cover myſelf with his Cloak, to prevent the Rabble from crouding about me. I was conveyed to his own Houſe, and at my earneſt Requeſt, he led me up to the higheſt Room backwards. I conjured him to conceal from

from all Perſons what I had told him of the *Houyhnhnms*, becauſe the leaſt Hint of ſuch a Story would not only draw Numbers of People to ſee me, but probably, put me in Danger of being impriſoned, or burnt by the *Inquiſition*. The Captain perſuaded me to accept a Suit of Cloaths newly made, but I would not ſuffer the Taylor to take my Meaſure; however, *Don Pedro*, being almoſt of my Size, they fitted me well enough. He accoutred me with other Neceſſaries all new, which I aired for twenty-four Hours before I would uſe them.

THE Captain had no Wife, nor above three Servants, none of which were ſuffered to attend at Meals, and his whole Deportment was ſo obliging, added to very good *human* Underſtanding, that I really began to tolerate his Company. He gained ſo far upon me, that I ventured to look out of the back Window. By degrees

I was

I was brought into another Room, from whence I peeped into the Street, but drew my Head back in a Fright. In a Week's Time he ſeduced me down to the Door. I found my Terror gradually leſſened, but my Hatred and Contempt ſeemed to encreaſe. I was at laſt bold enough to walk the Street in his Company, but kept my Noſe well ſtopped with Rue, or ſometimes with Tobacco.

IN ten Days, *Don Pedro*, to whom I had given ſome Account of my domeſtick Affairs, put it upon me as a matter of Honour and Conſcience, that I ought to return to my native Country, and live at home with my Wife and Children. He told me, there was an *Engliſh* Ship in the Port juſt ready to ſail, and he would furniſh me with all Things neceſſary. It would be tedious to repeat his Arguments, and my Contradictions. He ſaid it was altogether impoſſible to find ſuch a ſolitary

Iſland as I had deſired to live in; but I might command in my own Houſe, and paſs my time in a manner as recluſe as I pleaſed.

I COMPLIED at laſt, finding I could not do better. I left *Lisbon* the 24th Day of *November*, in an *Engliſh* Merchant-man, but who was the Maſter I never enquired. *Don Pedro* accompanied me to the Ship, and lent me twenty Pounds. He took kind leave of me, and embraced me at parting, which I bore as well as I could. During the laſt Voyage I had no Commerce with the Maſter or any of his Men, but pretending I was ſick kept cloſe in my Cabbin. On the fifth of *December*, 1715, we caſt anchor in the *Downs* about Nine in the Morning, and at Three in the Afternoon I got ſafe to my Houſe at *Rotherhith*.

MY Wife and Family received me with great Surprize and Joy, becauſe they

they concluded me certainly dead; but I muſt freely confeſs the ſight of them filled me only with Hatred, Diſguſt, and Contempt, and the more by reflecting on the near Alliance I had to them. For, although ſince my unfortunate Exile from the *Houyhnhnm* Country, I had compelled myſelf to tolerate the ſight of *Yahoos*, and to converſe with *Don Pedro de Mendez*; yet my Memory and Imaginations were perpetually filled with the Virtues and Ideas of thoſe exalted *Houyhnhnms*. And when I began to conſider, that by copulating with one of the *Yahoo*-Species I became a Parent of more, it ſtruck me with the utmoſt Shame, Confuſion, and Horror.

As ſoon as I entered the Houſe, my Wife took me in her Arms, and kiſſed me, at which, having not been uſed to the touch of that odious Animal for ſo many Years, I fell in a Swoon for almoſt an Hour. At the time I am writing

writing it is five Years ſince my laſt return to *England*: During the firſt Year I could not endure my Wife or Children in my preſence, the very Smell of them was intolerable, much leſs could I ſuffer them to eat in the ſame Room. To this hour they dare not preſume to touch my Bread, or drink out of the ſame Cup, neither was I ever able to let one of them take me by the hand. The firſt Money I laid out was to buy two young Stone-Horſes, which I keep in a good Stable, and next to them the Groom is my greateſt Favourite; for I feel my Spirits revived by the Smell he contracts in the Stable. My Horſes underſtand me tolerably well; I converſe with them at leaſt four Hours every Day. They are ſtrangers to Bridle or Saddle, they live in great Amity with me, and Friendſhip to each other.

CHAP. XII.

The Author's Veracity. His Design in publishing this Work. His Censure of those Travellers who swerve from the Truth. The Author clears himself from any sinister Ends in writing. An Objection answered. The Method of planting Colonies. His Native Country commended. The Right of the Crown to those Countries described by the Author is justified. The Difficulty of conquering them. The Author takes his last leave of the Reader: proposeth his manner of living for the future, gives good Advice, and concludes.

THUS, Gentle Reader, I have given thee a faithful History of my Travels for sixteen Years, and above seven

ſeven Months, wherein I have not been ſo ſtudious of Ornament as Truth. I could perhaps like others have aſtoniſhed thee with ſtrange improbable Tales; but I rather choſe to relate plain Matter of Fact in the ſimpleſt Manner and Style, becauſe my principal Deſign was to inform, and not to amuſe thee.

IT is eaſy for us who travel into remote Countries, which are ſeldom viſited by *Engliſhmen* or other *Europeans*, to form Deſcriptions of wonderful Animals both at Sea and Land. Whereas a Traveller's chief Aim ſhould be to make Men wiſer and better, and to improve their Minds by the bad as well as good Example of what they deliver concerning foreign Places.

I COULD heartily wiſh a Law was enacted, that every Traveller before he were permitted to publiſh his Voyages, ſhould be obliged to make Oath before

the *Lord High Chancellor* that all he intended to print was absolutely true to the best of his knowledge; for then the World would no longer be deceived as it usually is, while some Writers, to make their Works pass the better upon the Publick, impose the grossest Falsities on the unwary Reader. I have perused several Books of Travels with great delight in my younger Days; but having since gone over most Parts of the Globe, and been able to contradict many fabulous Accounts from my own Observation, it hath given me a great Disgust against this part of Reading, and some Indignation to see the Credulity of Mankind so impudently abused. Therefore since my Acquaintance were pleased to think my poor Endeavours might not be unacceptable to my Country, I imposed on myself as a Maxim, never to be swerved from, that I would *strictly adhere to Truth*; neither indeed can I be ever under the least Temptations to vary from it, while I retain

in

in my Mind the Lectures and Example of my noble Master, and the other illustrious *Houyhnhnms*, of whom I had so long the Honour to be an humble Hearer.

—— *Nec si miserum Fortuna Sinonem*
Finxit, vanum etiam, mendacemque
improba finget.

I KNOW very well how little Reputation is to be got by Writings which require neither Genious nor Learning, nor indeed any other Talent, except a good Memory, or an exact *Journal*. I know likewise, the Writers of Travels, like *Dictionary*-Makers, are sunk into Oblivion by the weight and bulk of those who come after, and therefore lie uppermost. And it is highly probable, that such Travellers who shall hereafter visit the Countries described in this Work of mine, may by detecting my Errors, (if there be any) and adding many new Discoveries of their

own, juſtle me out of vogue, and ſtand in my place, making the World forget that I was ever an Author. This indeed would be too great a Mortification if I wrote for Fame: But, as my ſole Intention was the PUBLICK GOOD, I cannot be altogether diſappointed. For who can read of the Virtues I have mentioned in the glorious *Houyhnhnms*, without being aſhamed of his own Vices, when he conſiders himſelf as the reaſoning, governing Animal of his Country? I ſhall ſay nothing of thoſe remote Nations where *Yahoos* preſide, amongſt which, the leaſt corrupted are the *Brobdingnagians*, whoſe wiſe Maxims in Morality and Government, it would be our Happineſs to obſerve. But I forbear deſcanting farther, and rather leave the judicious Reader to his own Remarks and Applications.

I AM not a little pleaſed that this Work of mine can poſſibly meet with no Cenſurers: For what Objections can be

be made againſt a Writer who relates only plain Facts that happened in ſuch diſtant Countries, where we have not the leaſt Intereſt with reſpect either to Trade or Negotiations? I have carefully avoided every Fault with which common Writers of Travels are often too juſtly charged. Beſides, I meddle not with any *Party*, but write without Paſſion, Prejudice, or Ill-will againſt any Man or number of Men whatſoever. I write for the nobleſt End, to inform and inſtruct Mankind, over whom I may, without Breach of Modeſty, pretend to ſome Superiority from the Advantages I received by converſing ſo long among the moſt accompliſhed *Houyhnhnms*. I write without any view towards Profit or Praiſe. I never ſuffer a Word to paſs that may look like Reflection, or poſſibly give the leaſt Offence even to thoſe who are moſt ready to take it. So that I hope I may with Juſtice pronounce myſelf an Author perfectly blameleſs, againſt whom the

Tribes of Anſwerers, Conſiderers, Obſervers, Reflecters, Detecters, Remarkers will never be able to find Matter for exerciſing their Talents.

I CONFESS, it was whiſpered to me, that I was bound in Duty as a Subject of *England*, to have given in a Memorial to a Secretary of State at my firſt coming over; becauſe whatever Lands are diſcovered by a Subject, belong to the Crown. But I doubt whether our Conqueſts in the Countries I treat of, would be as eaſy as thoſe of *Ferdinando Cortez* over the naked *Americans*. The *Lilliputians*, I think, are hardly worth the Charge of a Fleet and Army to reduce them, and I queſtion whether it might be prudent or ſafe to attempt the *Brobdinguagians*. Or whether an *Engliſh* Army would be much at their Eaſe with the Flying Iſland over their Heads. The *Houyhnhnms*, indeed, appear not to be ſo well prepared for War, a Science to which they are perfect Strangers, and eſpe-

eſpecially againſt miſſive Weapons. However, ſuppoſing myſelf to be a Miniſter of State, I could never give my Advice for invading them. Their Prudence, Unanimity, Unacquaintedneſs with Fear, and their Love of their Country would amply ſupply all Defects in the Military Art. Imagine twenty thouſand of them breaking into the midſt of an *European* Army, confounding the Ranks, overturning the Carriages, battering the Warriors Faces into Mummy, by terrible Yerks from their hinder Hoofs. For they would well deſerve the Character given to *Auguſtus*; *Recalcitrat undique tutus*. But inſtead of Propoſals for conquering that magnanimous Nation, I rather wiſh they were in a Capacity or Diſpoſition to ſend a ſufficient Number of their Inhabitants for civilizing *Europe*, by teaching us the firſt Principles of Honour, Juſtice, Truth, Temperance, Publick Spirit, Fortitude, Chaſtity, Friendſhip, Benevolence, and Fidelity. The

Names of all which Virtues are ſtill retained among us in moſt Languages, and are to be met with in ſome modern as well as ancient Authors; which I am able to aſſert from my own ſmall Reading.

BUT I had another Reaſon which made me leſs forward to enlarge his Majeſty's Dominions by my Diſcovery. To ſay the Truth, I had conceived a few Scruples with Relation to the Diſtributive Juſtice of Princes upon thoſe Occaſions. For inſtance, a Crew of Pyrates are driven by a Storm they know not whither, at length a Boy diſcovers Land from the Top-maſt, they go on Shore to rob and plunder; they ſee an harmleſs People, are entertained with Kindneſs, they give the Country a new Name, they take formal Poſſeſſion of it for their King, they ſet up a rotten Plank or a Stone for a Memorial, they murder two or three Dozen of the Natives, bring away

away a Couple more by Force for a Sample, return home, and get their Pardon. Here commences a new Dominion acquired with a Title by *Divine Right*. Ships are ſent with the firſt Opportunity, the Natives driven out or deſtroyed, their Princes tortured to diſcover their Gold; a free Licence given to all Acts of Inhumanity and Luſt, the Earth reeking with the Blood of its Inhabitants: And this execrable Crew of Butchers employed in ſo pious an Expedition, is a *modern Colony* ſent to convert and civilize an idolatrous and barbarous People.

BUT this Deſcription, I confeſs, doth by no means effect the *Britiſh* Nation, who may be an Example to the whole World for their Wiſdom, Care, and Juſtice in planting Colonies; their liberal Endowments for the Advancement of Religion and Learning; their Choice of devout and able Paſtors to propagate *Chriſtianity*, their Caution in ſtocking

their

their Provinces with People of ſober Lives and Converſations from this the Mother Kingdom; their ſtrict Regard to the Diſtribution of Juſtice in ſupplying the Civil Adminiſtration through all their Colonies with Officers of the greateſt Abilities, utter Strangers to Corruption; and to crown all, by ſending the moſt vigilant and virtuous Governors, who have no other Views than the Happineſs of the People over whom they preſide, and the Honour of the King their Maſter.

BUT, as thoſe Countries which I have deſcribed, do not appear to have a Deſire of being conquered, and enſlaved, murdered or driven out by Colonies, nor abound either in Gold, Silver, Sugar or Tobacco; I did humbly conceive they were by no means proper Objects of our Zeal, our Valour, or our Intereſt. However, if thoſe whom it may concern, think fit to be of another Opinion, I am ready to de-

poſe, when I ſhall be lawfully called, that no *European* did ever viſit theſe Countries before me. I mean, if the Inhabitants ought to be believed; unleſs a Diſpute may ariſe about the two *Yahoos*, ſaid to have been ſeen many Ages ago on a Mountain in *Houyhnhnmland*, from whence the Opinion is, that the Race of thoſe Brutes hath deſcended; and theſe, for any thing I know, may have been *Engliſh*, which indeed I was apt to ſuſpect from the Lineaments of their Poſterities Countenances, although very much defaced. But, how far that will go to make out a Title, I leave to the learned in Colony Law.

BUT as to the Formality of taking Poſſeſſion in my Sovereign's Name, it never came once into my Thoughts; and if it had, yet as my Affairs then ſtood, I ſhould perhaps in Point of Prudence and Self-Preſervation, have put it off to a better Opportunity.

HAVING

HAVING thus anſwered the only Objection that can ever be raiſed againſt me as a Travellor, I here take a final Leave of all my courteous Readers, and return to enjoy my own Speculations in my little Garden at *Redriff*, to apply thoſe excellent Leſſons of Virtue, which I learned among the *Houyhnhnms*, to inſtruct the *Yahoos* of my own Family as far as I ſhall find them docible Animals, to behold my Figure often in a Glaſs, and thus, if poſſible, habituate myſelf by time to tolerate the Sight of a human Creature: To lament the Brutality of *Houyhnhnms* in my own Country, but always treat their Perſons with Reſpect, for the Sake of my noble Maſter, his Family, his Friends, and the whole *Houyhnhnm* Race, whom theſe of ours have the Honour to reſemble in all their Lineaments, however their Intellectuals came to degenerate.

I BEGAN

I BEGAN laſt Week to permit my Wife to ſit at Dinner with me, at the fartheſt End of a long Table, and to anſwer (but with the utmoſt Brevity) the few Queſtions I ask'd her. Yet the ſmell of a *Yahoo* continuing very offenſive, I always keep my Noſe well ſtopt with Rue, Lavender, or Tobacco-leaves. And although it be hard for a Man late in Life to remove old Habits, I am not altogether out of Hopes in ſome time to ſuffer a Neighbour *Yahoo* in my Company, without the Apprehenſions I am yet under of his Teeth or his Claws.

MY Reconcilement to the *Yahoo*-kind in general might not be ſo difficult if they would be content with thoſe Vices and Follies only, which Nature hath intitled them to. I am not in the leaſt provoked at the Sight of a Lawyer, a Pick-pocket, a Colonel, a Fool, a Lord, a Gameſter, a Politician, a Whore-maſter, a Phyſician, an Evidence,

dence, a Suborner, an Attorney, a Traitor, or the like: This is all according to the due Courſe of Things: But when I behold a Lump of Deformity, and Diſeaſes both in Body and Mind, ſmitten with *Pride*, it immediately breaks all the Meaſures of my Patience; neither ſhall I be ever able to comprehend how ſuch an Animal and ſuch a Vice could tally together. The wiſe and virtuous *Houyhnhnms*, who abound in all Excellencies that can adorn a rational Creature, have no Name for this Vice in their Language, which hath no Terms to expreſs any thing that is evil, except thoſe whereby they deſcribe the deteſtable Qualities of their *Yahoos*, among which they were not able to diſtinguiſh this of Pride for want of thoroughly underſtanding humane Nature, as it ſheweth itſelf in other Countries, where that Animal preſides. But I, who had more Experience, could plainly obſerve ſome Rudiments of it among the wild *Yahoos*.

BUT the *Houyhnhnms*, who live under the Government of Reaſon, are no more proud of the good Qualities they poſſeſs, than I ſhould be for not wanting a Leg or an Arm, which no Man in his Wits would boaſt of, although he muſt be miſerable without them. I dwell the longer upon this Subject from the Deſire I have to make the Society of an *Engliſh Yahoo* by any means not inſupportable, and therefore I here entreat thoſe who have any Tincture of this abſurd Vice, that they will not preſume to come in my Sight.

F I N I S.

ALMA 9913777697912010121